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Federal Union Of Democracy Of World Urged

Based on Constitution of U. S. a plan for uniting nations in peace and freedom is proposed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The eyes of a few thoughtful people here, and in some other world capitals, were turned this week end toward Swarthmore, Pa. There a newspaper man was explaining the fruits of 21 years of objective, intelligent reporting of world events at crucial centers; was explaining a plan for world federal union modeled on the American Constitution.

Clarence K. Streit, since 1929 Geneva correspondent of the New York Times, is publishing on Feb. 20 in New York, and a little later in London and Paris, his book on "Union Now." Already printed in the free zones between France and Switzerland, the volume has reached in proof-sheet form many statesmen and experienced observers. It has already made a substantial impression.

On Feb. 9, 12, and 16 Mr. Streit is presenting a summary of his ideas in the Cooper Foundation lectures at Swarthmore, and on Feb. 9 also broadcast them over a national network. A long-limbed Montanan, resembling a cow-puncher more than a reporter, Mr. Streit has been an acute observer of world affairs since he went abroad as an army private in 1918. In Geneva he was leader among world correspondents.

Leading Democracies

His proposal is for a federal union of the leading democracies of the world under a constitution resembling the American one, including as founder nations the American Union, The British Commonwealth of Nations, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. The proposal was not aimed against any "outside" people, and other states could be admitted as states are admitted to the American Union, provided they guaranteed their citizens the minimum rights of man which the union would be established to safeguard.

The challenge, he said, was how to organize the democracies effectively enough to save them. The American Federal Union system, which has also worked among the British and French in Canada, the Dutch and British in South Africa, the Germans, French, and Italians in Switzerland, provides democratic inter-state government.

Americans today need to think of the other democracies, Mr. Streit said, as Pennsylvanians of 1787 thought of the other twelve democracies of North America. The way out that succeeded then, he urged, was the way out now. He called it the American way to freedom, peace, and recovery.

Problem of Escape

Beginning with the heart of his project, Mr. Streit said:

"The dangers with which depression, dictatorship, false recovery and war are hemming us in have become so grave and imminent that we no longer need concern ourselves with proving how grave and near they are. We need concern ourselves instead with the problem of escaping them and the cruel dilemma Munich found and left democracy facing: whether to risk peace or freedom? That is the problem with which I am concerned. I believe there is a way through these dangers, and out of the dilemma, a way to do what we all want, to keep both peace and freedom, and keep them securely, and be done with this nightmare.

"The way through is union now of the democracies that the North Atlantic and a thousand other things already unite—union of these few peoples in a great federal republic built on and for the thing they share most, their common democratic principle of government for the sake of individual freedom.

"This union would be designed (a) to provide effective common government in our democratic world in those fields where such common governments will clearly serve man's freedom better than separate governments, (b) to maintain independent national governments in all other fields where such government will best serve man's freedom, and (c) to create by its constitution a nucleus world government peacefully and as rapidly as such growth will best serve man's freedom.

In Five Fields

"By (a) I mean union of the North Atlantic democracies in these five fields: A union of citizenship, defense force, custom-free economy, money, and postal and communications system."

"By (b) I mean the union government shall guarantee against all enemies, foreign and domestic, not only those rights of man that are common to all the democracies but every existing national or local right that is not clearly incompatible with effective union government in the

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Reich Stays Out of Spain, Ribbentrop Assures France

Only if Italy is drawn into Mediterranean war would Germany be interested, French hear—Sea called Italy's sphere—Assurances made under French-German friendship treaty.

BERLIN, (AP)—France has been assured by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that Germany is not disposed to mix in Mediterranean bickerings over the fate of Spain unless they draw Italy into war.

His assurances were given to the French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre, Feb. 8. M. Coulondre left immediately for Paris to inform his Government.

High circles said Germany regards the Mediterranean as Premier Benito Mussolini's sphere of influence as far as the Rome-Berlin axis is concerned.

Germany felt impelled to give the French Government a definite interpretation of its view due to the French-German friendship treaty signed Dec. 6.

An article of that accord provided for mutual consultation on matters affecting the two nations, especially when these matters are likely to lead to international complications.

Madrid: 'Peace' Stand

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 11 (AP)—From the citadel of Madrid, the symbol of the Spanish Government's resistance, Premier Juan Negrin led a new fight today for a "lasting peace."

A few hours after flying over conquered Catalonia in northeastern Spain to the Central Zone yesterday, Dr. Negrin announced in Valencia that the civil war would go on until Insurgent General Francisco Franco accepted his terms for peace.

Reports reaching the border from Alicante said that a serious difference of opinion between Señor Negrin and his Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, on the one hand, and military leaders on the other was becoming apparent although it was not clear whether it was over peace negotiations or the best means of continuing the war.

As a result, Premier Negrin's and Señor Alvarez del Vayo's personal guards were said to have been increased.

Meeting Called

Gen. José Miaja, supreme Government military commander, was reported to have called a meeting of all ranking military commanders of the Central Zone.

The seat of the Government, which has moved successively from Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, and Figueras during the 2½ years of strife, returned to its starting point at the besieged traditional Capital.

"They shall not pass!" became once more the slogan of the Negrin Government. It has been the battle cry with which Madrid has resisted Insurgents at its gates since November, 1936.

Secret peace negotiations prompted by France and Great Britain in a desire to halt bloodshed and prevent General Franco's Italian legions from taking a firmer foothold in Spain were brought into the open by Premier Negrin's statement.

He announced frankly the Government's terms, emphasizing its insistence against reprisals but reiterating also his demands for a plebiscite and guarantees of a free state.

"These are the only ones capable

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League Withdrawal by India Held Unlikely at Whitehall

The News

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 11 (AP)—A resolution pushed by the All-India National Congress Party, for India's immediate withdrawal from the League of Nations was adopted yesterday by the Legislative Assembly.

The resolution accused the League of failure to carry out its punitive powers and Britain of a persistently wrong policy in Palestine "in open disregard of the feelings of the Indian Nation."

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—Despite the vote of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, urging India to withdraw immediately from the League of Nations, it is authoritatively understood here is that there is virtually no prospect of this being done.

There are several reasons for this. The Indian Legislative Assembly, under the present Constitution, has no jurisdiction over India's foreign policy, which is still in the hands of the British Viceroy and his advisers, who are responsible to Whitehall.

The Legislative Assembly, too, is concerned only with what is known as British India, that is, that portion of the subcontinent which until April, 1937, was governed directly by British officials. The Assembly, therefore, has nothing to do with the Princely States which, however, constitute an important part of that India which is represented in the League of Nations.

Political Bias Charged

The reason why the Indian National Congress, which largely controls the popular vote in the Assembly, desires to see India cut loose from the League is political. The Congress objects not so much to the League itself as to India's representation upon that organization. This representation is by delegates—at present three Indians—who are nominated by the Government of India. The Congress Party claims that this means that so far as the League is concerned, India is being used as a pawn by Downing Street to promote its own

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Wagner Act Defended By State C. I. O.

Council at Springfield meeting hears protests against amending the Labor Relations Law.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11—Opening the second annual convention of the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations here today, Michael F. Widman, Jr., of Boston, the President, urged defense of the Wagner Labor Relations Act against any amendments and pleaded for restoration of the sum cut from the WPA appropriation by Congress.

In regard to local issues, Mr. Widman assailed members of the State Labor Relations Commission as the "most inefficient of any before whom your officers have had to appear," asked passage of a State, wage-and-hour law, and urged co-operation between the C. I. O. and the State Federation of Labor in the political field.

The address of Mr. Widman, who also is New England Regional Director of the C. I. O., sounded the keynote for the meeting of the year-old labor organization at Hotel Bridgway. More than 200 delegates are in attendance representing a claimed membership of 130,000 workers in shoe, rubber, textile, electrical, clothing and other industries.

Defended Itself

With recognition from the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and with two national officers here from Washington, the Massachusetts wing of the John L. Lewis organization defended itself against onslaughts from rival labor leaders, hostile newspapers and clergymen and unsympathetic politicians.

Defense of the Wagner Act appeared to be the major concern of the national leaders—John Brophy, C. I. O. Director, and James B. Carey, C. I. O. Secretary—while criticism of the State Labor Relations Board and retorts to Massachusetts Federation of Labor officials occupied the attention of local leaders.

State officials and delegates did not ignore national problems, however. In his address, which was also his annual report to members, Mr. Widman said:

"Our organizations are faced at the moment with a life and death struggle to maintain the present National Labor Relations Act from emasculation by labor's enemies and even some in the ranks of labor who, misguidedly, are availing themselves of anti-labor sentiment to achieve the objective of destroying the structure of our industrial unions."

Amendments Opposed

Opposing amendments recently introduced by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, in behalf of William Green, President of the A. F. of L., the State C. I. O. head took occasion to "express appreciation of courtesy" received from National Labor Board officials who administer the Act in this area. The Executive Committee of the Council a week ago withdrew an invitation to Senator Walsh to address the

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Intimate Message from Washington

Senate Foreign Policy Debate Didn't Get Far, but It Cleared the Air So Viewpoints of People Could Be More Clearly Seen

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Feb. 11

The Senatorial debate on foreign policy appears to have subsided temporarily. The Administration saw no point in pushing for a decision at this particular moment when the European situation is most uncertain. Developments are possible at any moment which would change the attitude of the American people and Congress. And the opposition was neither sufficiently united on a line of attack nor on sufficiently strong ground on French airplane sales to consider it worth making it an issue.

But the debate has at least served a useful purpose in clarifying the different points of view among Americans on foreign policy. Roughly speaking, there are now three well-defined attitudes. All three begin with the premise that the American people want to stay out of war. They differ only as to ways of keeping out.

Group One consists of the extreme isolationists, a group which—incongruously—unites an extreme group of New Dealers with a segment of rather conservative Republicans. It is the group which believes the United States should shut its eyes and ears to what goes on elsewhere in the world, and pay the price, high though it may be, for the economic isolation which they believe would insure military isolation from a world war. The New Deal element in this group has developed the theory to its logical conclusion and is prepared to see drastic restrictions placed on American exports of all kinds which would limit them to an average peace-time quantity.

Two Different Viewpoints

By this means they believe that the country could avoid the inducement to more active intervention which comes from mounting war profits. The New Dealers want this on the ground that it would make possible continued emphasis on domestic reform. The Republican element—patently—is not so interested in continuation of the New Deal concept of domestic reform, but believes that isolation is what the people really want and that it makes a popular campaign cause. The more realistic among them confess that they might run into difficulties if, for example, the farmers found themselves shut off from a rising European market for wheat by a self-denying ordinance. Members of this group would embargo at once all shipments of arms and munitions to anyone.

Group Two of those who believe that if a general war breaks out in Europe it will prove extremely difficult for the United States to stay out. It believes also that the United States has a stake in the outcome. It points out that a majority of the American people are already unneutral in their attitude. From this premise its exponents argue that the only possible means of assuring peace for the United States is to prevent the general war.

It therefore proposes what has come to be called an "insurance" policy. Its most avowed and direct exponent among prominent leaders is Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State. It is the official policy of the Roosevelt Administration, although neither the President nor Secretary Hull has stated it as categorically as has Mr. Stimson. Its proposed course of action combines heavy rearmament with moral, economic and financial sanctions against aggressors. It makes this proposal on the theory that if the potential might of America is thrown publicly into the world balance of war the aggressors will realize that their game is up and sue for a reasonable settlement which would avert war.

As practiced by the Administration at the moment the immediate purpose of this policy is to induce Germany and Italy to think twice before precipitating a war.

Apprehensive of General War

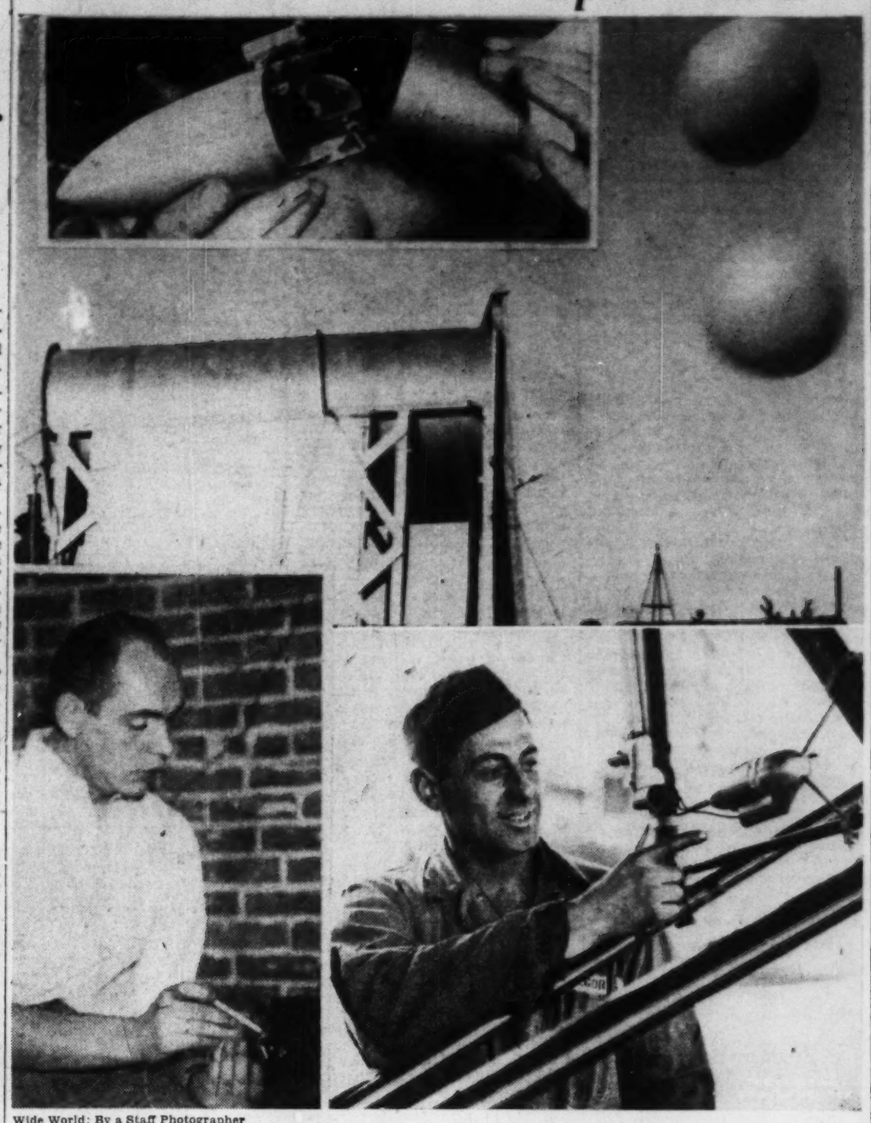
Group Three consists of those who recognize that a general war might involve the United States, but who are not prepared to embark on the Stimson-Roosevelt-Hull policy of "sanctions" to restrain the aggressors. Their leading spokesman at the moment is former President Hoover. In is Chicago speech on Feb. 1, Mr. Hoover pointed out "one condition under which the American people, disregarding all other questions, might join in a European war."

He said that "if wholesale attacks were made upon women and children by the deliberate destruction of cities from the air, then the indignation of the American people could not be restrained from action." But he argued that a "sanctions" policy would aggravate rather than reduce the danger of general war and offered as an alternative that the United States "hold aloft the banner of moral relationships" and promote peace "by the methods of peace."

While Group One is large and includes some of the leading economists in the Administration as well as prominent Republicans it is not of legislative importance. Its program would require statutes which Congress is not seriously expected to enact by any experienced observers of that legislative body. The real issue, from the practical standpoint, is between Groups Two and Three—between those who want the United States to throw its moral and economic weight into the world balance now when there is still a chance that such action will tip it on the side of peace, and those who prefer a policy of neutrality on the theory that sanctions would aggravate the danger while neutrality would offer some possibility of non-involvement.

There are, of course, many, particularly in Congress, who have not faced the cost of effective isolation. They expect to have the comforts of isolation and eat the cake of war trade profits at the same time. These fall into Group Three and give it much of its Congressional strength. **Joseph C. Harsch**

Balloons Take Radios to Report Weather



Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Harvard's Contribution to Modern Aerology

Upper left: The "radiometeorograph" opened to show the mechanism that records and radios back to the weather station conditions 15 to 18 miles in the air. Center: Balloon releasing device that can hold and release as many as three balloons at one time. The "radiometeorograph" is attached to the hydrogen-filled balloons. Lower left: Roland Feiber, head of Cambridge Instrument Company, who makes and calibrates "radiometeorographs" for Harvard. Lower right: Army flier points to "radiometeorograph" which can be carried aloft in a plane as well as by balloons.

Icy Streets Avert Any Taxi Trouble; They Are Too Busy

New England weather played the role of peacemaker on the taxicab front today—after police had taken elaborate precautions to prevent conflict between drivers of rival concerns when street stands, hitherto reserved to individual companies, were thrown open for general use for the first time.

Hazardous walking conditions, rain, icy roads, jammed garage doors, and other problems confronting pedestrians and private drivers, made business so brisk that cabs moved away from stands almost as soon as they arrived—so that there was no competition for places.

As it turned out, there were almost as many policemen as there were cabs at the stands. Racing or squeezing for places in the waiting lines—had there been any—might have been as interesting—and metallically noisy—a spectacle as medieval jousting by knights in armor, owing to the extremely slippery condition of the streets.

The officers had been instructed to enforce every regulation relating to taxicabs in order to preserve perfect order. In one instance they "stripped" two drivers—took away the hackney badges permitting them to solicit trade—for disregarding the rule against deserting one cab to sit together in another in the line. The men worked for the same company, however, and were merely chatting amicably for a few moments. They returned to their garages until the matter could be adjusted.

Doormen at hotels reported that cab patrons showed no preference for any particular variety of conveyance—accepting the first to arrive, without question. Drivers of various companies expressed the opinion that in Boston the men working at this job were "good sorts" and not likely to want to interefere with each other—even if business had not been as good as it is today.

The Companies with contracts for use of private property at Back Bay, Huntington and Trinity Place Stations, on some wharves and in other places, had the usual number of cabs at those stands—although the turnover was rapid as phone calls as well as local patrons were numerous because of the weather.

Radio Balloons Soar Aloft To Gather News on Weather

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Mass., Feb. 11—Up above the clouds, where the weatherman lives, "visitors" from Earth arrive daily by means of free balloons, find out what sort of weather is being mixed up for shipment below during the next 24 to 36 hours, and radio the information back to meteorologists waiting snug in their warm observatories for the complete report.

There are now at least six such journeys and reports made daily in the United States. The agents' "radiosonde" instruments or "radiometeorographs," are carried aloft by hydrogen-inflated balloons, says Dr. Charles F. Brooks, Director of Blue Hill Observatory, in his annual report to the President of Harvard University. They constitute the swiftest, most reliable, and least expensive method of learning temperature, humidity, and pressure conditions up where weather changes begin, he said.

In perfecting these instruments and balloons, Harvard can take credit for much of the pioneer work and for continued experimentation during the past three years. Radio sounding balloons first underwent trial in France under the direction of Capt. Robert Bureau of the French Meteorological Office, who attached a light, shortwave radiotelegraphic transmitter to observing instruments sent aloft.

Harvard's work with radio methods of gathering and recording initial weather data began in 1935, Dr. Brooks asserted. Daily ascents were begun in December, 1936, the information gathered being immediately 'phoned to the Boston office of the Weather Bureau, which sent it along to Washington over the Bureau teleptype system. In those days it frequently happened that several hours were saved by not waiting for the daily plane, sent to 25,000 feet over Boston each morning, to land and make its report. Today, six of the 12 airplane stations of the Weather Bureau have been converted to "radiosonde" stations, and the others are expected to change soon.

"Our aim in taking up the study of radio methods," reported Dr. Brooks, "was to find an easier, more certain, and less expensive way to secure high atmospheric soundings and accomplish them with the least expenditure of time. We accomplished results much sooner than we expected, when in 1935 we designed and used the first American 'radiometeorograph.'"

The instrument is today officially designated a "radiosonde" from the French meaning "radio sounder." This name takes precedent over both

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British U.S. Plane Purchases Up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The State Department has announced the issuance of licenses in January for the sale of $4,471,471.50 of airplanes to Great Britain. Four million dollars of this was specifically for fighting planes.

The number of planes was not mentioned, but, on the basis of price, probably was not more than 100. The planes represent only a portion of British contracts for airplane manufacture in this country, which now call for 650 planes. The Department also announced the shipment of planes and other war materials valued at $1,443,199.13 to Great Britain in January.

During the same month, France took out licenses for $569,366.34 of war materials, mostly airplanes, and had shipped to her $1,289,746 in airplanes.

The Netherlands Indies were another large purchaser of American fighting equipment, receiving shipments in January totaling $704,168.10. The Netherlands Indies are arming in the face of trouble in the Far East.

January, the State Department announcement showed, was a good sales month of war supplies, the licenses issued totaling $6,271,030.86, and the amount of equipment actually shipped totaling $4,630,587.66.

Army Has New Plane

MARCH FIELD, Calif., Feb. 11 (AP)—A twin-engined pursuit plane, capable of speeds above 350 miles an hour, appeared today as America's newest bid for a defensive air force second to none in the world.

Constructed to Army specifications at the Lockheed Aircraft Company Plant in Burbank, near Los Angeles, the ship was brought to this aviation base for secret tests, closely guarded by Air Corps Pilots and mechanics.

Chief features of the sleek monoplane, General Arnold said, are twin (allison) engines, stratospheric operating equipment, tricycle undercarriage, super high lift devices and a nest of high-power machine guns.

It has been tested at speeds of six and one-half miles per minute by Lieut. Ben S. Kelsy, crack pursuit pilot, and now is ready for official trials by the Army Test Section.

Aboriginal Link Seen in Carvings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sasketchewan—Carved footprints on a sandstone cliff, southeast of Assiniboia, in southwestern Saskatchewan, are believed to be the only remaining traces of aboriginal life in Saskatchewan. The elements are wearing these down, according to Prof. W. G. Worcester of the ceramics department of the University of Saskatchewan, who has voiced a plea that action be taken to preserve them.

The cliff of considerable height has a face and top of sandstone. Carved tracks of a horse, a colt, an adult, a child and a dog are clearly visible, leading directly to the edge of the cliff.

The Professor urged that the Saskatchewan Archaeological Association take up the task for the preservation of the carving.

Three-Party Battle on Labor Act Is on Way

Two big labor organizations and business now in tug of war to decide future of the law.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The final participant has now entered the three-way tug of war that will decide the fate and determine the direction of the highly controversial National Labor Relations Act in the immediate future.

With the publication of the proposed amendments by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, the third active party to the impending struggle has now been heard from and has in effect entered its brief.

The battle will be fought out in congressional committees, and may turn out to be one of the most interesting conflicts of the session in indicating the swing away from leftish days when the original act was written as well as the rival strength of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

Three Participants

The three participants in the struggle and together with the stands which they have taken are as follows:

1. The C. I. O. has taken an implacable position against change in the Wagner Act; not that it is satisfied with the measure but because it fears that amending proposals would open the way to a major attack on the act.

2. The A. F. of L. has a series of Amendments, introduced by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, in the Senate which will soon be introduced by another Representative in the House. These amendments are designed primarily to give the Federation a strategic advantage, or at least an equality, with the C. I. O. before the Wagner Board. In only a few instances do they touch questions which employers regard as unfair in the act.

Drastic Proposals

Finally, this week, Senator Burke has introduced his more drastic proposals. These incorporate most of the Walsh changes together with an additional series that would modify the whole act and give satisfaction to business men. It is fair to say that the A. F. of L. will be almost as strongly opposed to the Burke amendments as will the C. I. O.

On the Burke amendments the C. I. O. takes the position that they are just what were expected; that its rival, the Federation, has opened the way for an attack which it will be difficult for combined labor forces to halt. The Federation, through William Green, in the session of the Executive Council now meeting at Miami, has expressed vigorous opposition to the major Burke proposals.

Mr. Burke on the other hand, in a tactful introduction to his changes, indicates that they form an alliance with the Federation changes. This however is hardly the case. It is a three-way fight, with the Federation in the center: joining with the C. I. O. against the chief Burke proposals to modify the Act, but joining with Mr. Burke in certain amendments which would aid its strategic position against its C. I. O. rival.

Apparently it is in this triangular shape that the matter will be presented to Congress, and very likely it will come up in the House Committee first. Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee of the Senate has stated that he will not raise the matter till the Federal defense program has been agreed upon and passed. In the House a woman is Chairman of the Labor Committee, just as a woman is now Secretary of Labor. This is Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey. It is here that the first guns may be heard.

Burke Amendments

Here are a few of the Burke amendments which the Federation attacks. The Federation's position illuminates the whole controversy.

1. The Federation sees "no justification" in the Burke proposal to make the closed shop illegal.

2. It attacks the Burke proposal to bar "coercion from any source," unless it is more clearly defined, arguing that this might stop picketing.

3. Most emphatically it attacks the Burke recommendation allowing removal of hearings from the NLRB to the Federal Courts at the will and request of any participant. Mr. Green thinks this would result in "interminable delay."

4. For the same reasons the Federation objects to the proposed separation of the judicial, prosecuting and administrative functions of the Board.

5. The Federation doesn't like the Burke proposal to put representatives of employers and the public on the Board, along with labor; but thinks it should be composed of "neutral persons."

Employer Rights

Where the Federation would go along with Mr. Burke, in a general issue, would be in giving the employer, as well as the employee, the right to petition for an election, specifically when two rival unions are at odds in his plant. But in general, says the Federation, through its spokesman Mr. Green:

"We would oppose any amendment offered by the employers groups if they would weaken, modify, or destroy the Act. We are not seeking to injure the Wagner Act. We are seeking to compel the NLRB to administer it in conformity to its letter and spirit."

World Federal Union Based On U. S. Constitution Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

five named fields. The union would guarantee the right of each democracy in it to govern independently all its home affairs and practice democracy at home in its own tongue, according to its own customs and in its own way, whether by republic or kingdom, presidential cabinet or other form of government, capitalist, socialist or other economic system."

"By (c) I mean the founder democracies shall so constitute the union as to encourage the nations outside it and the colonies inside it to seek to unite with it instead of against it. Admission to the union and to all its tremendous advantages for the individual man and woman would from the outset be open equally to every democracy, now or to come, that guarantees its citizens the union's minimum bill of rights."

World's Oldest

"Of the fifteen founder democracies," Mr. Streit said: "these few include the world's greatest, oldest, most homogeneous and closely linked democracies, the peoples most experienced and successful in solving the problem at hand—the peaceful, reasonable establishment of effective interstate democratic world government. Language divides them into only five big groups and for all practical political purposes, into only two, English and French. Their combined citizenry of nearly 500,000,000 is well balanced, half in Europe and half overseas. None of these democracies has been at war with any of the others since more than 100 years. Each now fears war, but not one fears war from the others.

"These few democracies suffice to provide the nucleus of world government with the financial, monetary, economic and political power necessary both to assure peace to its members peacefully from the outset by sheer overwhelming preponderance and invulnerability, and practically to end the monetary insecurity and economic warfare now ravaging the whole world. These few divide among them such wealth and power that the so-called world political, economic and monetary anarchy is at bottom nothing but their own anarchy—since to end it they need only unite in establishing law and order among themselves."

Rule Its Oceans

"Together these 15 own almost half the earth, rule all its oceans, govern nearly half mankind. They do two thirds of the world's trade and most of this would be called their domestic trade once they united for it is among themselves. They have more than 50 per cent control of nearly every essential material. They have more than 60 per cent control of such war essentials as oil, copper, lead, steel, iron, coal, tin, cotton, wool, wood pulp, shipping tonnage. They have almost complete control of such keys as nickel, rubber and automobile production. They possess practically all the world's gold and banked wealth. Their existing armed strength is such that once they united it they could reduce their armaments and yet gain a two-power standard of armed superiority over the powers whose aggression any of them now fears."

By forming a union, Mr. Streit continued, the people of the democracies could also "increase enormously their trade and prosperity, reduce unemployment, raise their standard of living while lowering its cost," and obtain a stabilized money.

"Merely by the elimination of excessive government, needless bureaucracy, and unnecessary duplication which union would automatically effect, the democracies could easily balance budgets, while reducing taxation and debt," he pointed out. "To an appalling degree taxes and government in the democracies today are devoted only to the maintenance of their separate sovereignties as regards citizenship, defense, trade, money and communications. To a still more appalling degree they are quite unnecessary and thwart instead of serve the purpose for which we established those governments, namely, the maintenance of our own freedom and sovereignty as individual men and women."

Shanghai Appeals to Nations To Stop Sending It Refugees

The News

SHANGHAI, Feb. 11 (AP)—The consular officials of Shanghai after long discussions on the matter have made representations with their home governments to check the influx of European refugees into Shanghai.

The action was taken after the arrival today of 85 German Jews who fled across the border into France and came here on the French liner Athos.

The consular body acted after discussions with the Shanghai Municipal Council. The home governments were advised of the seriousness of the situation and requested to take remedial action.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Recent arrivals from Europe have increased the number of Jewish refugees in Shanghai to more than 2,100, and it is indicated that this may eventually grow to 4,000 or more. A recent single ship brought 562 refugees, of which 109 were children.

Only those living in Shanghai can realize the stupendous irony and the equally stupendous problem afforded by this influx of desperate people into a recently war-beset city, now cut off from its trading hinterland and rendered what the Chinese justly call an "isolated island." The refugees come here because it is one of the few places on earth where they can go without passports, yet knowing that jobs are few.

Recalls Russian Revolution

No such mass arrival has happened since the Russian Revolution, with the exception of the period just after Japan purchased the Soviet share in the Chinese Eastern Railway and an estimated 10,000 more White Russians flocked down from Harbin about three years ago. The case then was not wholly dissimilar, for the Japanese made residence in the north untenable for the Whites who had expected sympathetic treatment from the apparently friendly Japanese who displaced Red Russian and Chinese influence in Manchuria.

Thus far a relief committee has been able to care for the urgent necessities of the newcomers, and even to assist some in gaining employment. There have been donations from many points, including America, but this money has been spent, leaving a continuing problem of caring for the incoming refugees and providing homes.

The difficulty is particularly acute because of the considerable proportion of young children who cannot be placed in quarters as undesirable as many of the adults have been willing to accept. Many residents have offered their homes as temporary quarters for the youngest of the children, and aside from the fact that the children must thus be separated from their parents, their comfort will for the time being be looked after satisfactorily.

Just Holding On

In the event that the Japanese economic grip on the Shanghai area becomes loosened, at least in part, it may be possible to afford more of a chance for these refugees along with the rest of the City. The hard fact at present is, however, that the whole Shanghai business community is holding on only with the greatest difficulty and in many cases by drawing on reserves, and until the City is given some chance for revival it is an urgent question how the people already established here can make out, to say nothing of giving aid and employment to newcomers who in many cases do not even speak a language serviceable in the Port.

As English is particularly useful for those who do not speak Chinese here, a great many of the refugees are making vigorous efforts to learn some English as a means of getting some measure of foothold on the economic ladder. The plight of the refugees is so appalling that in no quarter has there been any animus or opposition, despite the complication of problems already near enough to overwhelming in this City.

The American Shanghai Evening Post comments: "The weight of man's inhumanity to man lies heavy over this whole vast country to make us humble."

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This Week in Focus: TVA Accord Eases Utilities

Recovery Stimulated

House Backs Defense

Japan Seizes Hainan

For six years private power companies in the United States have had the jitters over TVA. President Roosevelt's "yardstick" for electric rates opened a vista of governmental competition and eventual loss of private properties, possibly at a heavy loss.

New investment lagged. The billions normally spent for utility expansion were largely frozen. Business recovery was thus deprived of a large-scale and basic incentive. The Federal Government took up the slack to some extent with its own power projects.

Private utilities fought the issue in the courts, centering their attack on TVA. On Jan. 30 the Supreme Court upheld the right of TVA to own electric power and sell it in competition with private firms.

At that point TVA appeared triumphant, although the Supreme Court has not yet ruled on its basic constitutionality. It remained to be seen whether TVA would use its new prestige to hammer down the prices offered for properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company.

The Supreme Court ruled on a Monday. By the following Saturday, Feb. 4, TVA announced that an agreed price of $80,000,000 had been reached with satisfaction to the private Tennessee firm. TVA originally offered only $55,000,000. The price asked was $81,000,000. Utilities therefore read the accord as indicating willingness of the Federal Government to pay a fair price for private properties when they are absorbed in the expanding Federal System.

In two directions this action cleared the air and foreshadowed industrial improvement: 1. Investment in private utility properties becomes less hazardous. 2. The reasonableness of the settlement indicates that Federal and private power projects need not be mutually exclusive outside of the TVA area, at least for some time.

Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation which owned the Tennessee Electric Power Company, is reported as seeing capital utility investments of $1,000,000,000 a year for three or four years as a result of the TVA accord. This figure doubles the 1938 outlay.

Utility spending is generally accepted as a more enduring basis for recovery than consumer goods spending.

From TVA laboratories at Knoxville, Tenn., meanwhile come inventions benefiting farmers of seven states. A hillside feed and fertilizer distributor, quick-freezing of small fruits and vegetables, and flax fiber processing are among the improvements.

Insurance Billions

While the business index turns up with retail sales from 1 to 5 per cent above the same week in 1938, the Federal Monopoly Committee turned its klieg lights on the $28,000,000,000 insurance business.

Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the board for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, disclosed that few directors of the $4,972,000,000 firm attend meetings regularly, and some not at all.

Mr. Ecker defended size of insurance corporations, contending that bigness adds to efficiency. His firm is the largest insurance company in the world, and invests about $2,000,000 a day.

Wall street watches closely another struggle of the economic giants, in the Transamerica and Bank of America dispute with the Securities and Exchange Commission over dividends and reserves.

Hainan

Japan quietly landed troops on Hainan Island off the South China coast Feb. 10 while Britain, France, and the United States rushed defensive arming but chose not to resist a bold Japanese stroke that aids Nippon efforts to dominate the Far East.

Hainan nominally belongs to China. Therefore it is viewed from Tokyo as fair game. France protests that its treaty of 1907 with Japan forbids any action by either power in China "at the expense of the other." Tokyo disputes this interpretation as regards Hainan.

French concern stems from the location of Hainan, an island with almost the area of Switzerland. The island lies off the coast of French Indo-China.

Britain's two strongholds in the Far East, Hong Kong and Singapore, are separated by Hainan.

The Philippines are cut off from the Asiatic mainland by Hainan.

The Netherlands Indies wake up to find a Japanese base within 1200 miles to the north.

Minorca

Another island, Minorca in the Balearics athwart the French and British lines of communication in the Mediterranean, became a major pawn in the world game of checkmating. Britain and France dreaded that the island might be turned over to Italy by victorious General Franco of Insurgent Spain.

On Feb. 9 Insurgent troops took over Minorca from the Loyalists after negotiations aboard a British cruiser. General Franco is understood to have given Britain assurances he will hold the island, not turn it over to Italy.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek forms a new Supreme National Defense Council for China, without Communist members.

Flight to France

Catalonia fell to the Insurgents this week. Sweeping up to the French border along the Pyrenees, Insurgent troops drove the Loyalist armies and government into France.

President Azaña, first (will he be last?) President of the Spanish Republic, went to Paris. Premier Juan Negrin, from a village near the French border, mapped plans for continued resistance. Unconditional surrender is vetoed by Gen. Jose Miaja, Loyalist commander. He says he will defend Madrid and central Spain to the end.

That end is foreseen by some observers within a short time after General Franco turns the equipment, released by his Catalonia victory, to the central Spain front.

Planes for Britain

Defensive arming by the democracies leaped ahead under the impact of the week's events.

President Roosevelt's special defense program, including expansion of the Army Air Corps to 5,500 planes, went to the House and passed a preliminary hurdle Feb. 10 in the Republican conference.

Sales of aircraft to Britain and France go on. In London on Feb. 4 the British Air Ministry announced that 250 more military planes would be bought in the United States, in addition to 400 already ordered.

In the wake of furore raised over French access to American planes and alleged access to military secrets, sales to France are to be maintained.

In the Caribbean, the combined United States Fleet completes the first phase of its war games in defense of the Panama Canal.

Australia debates the question of increased defense. It is disclosed in Sydney that Australian and New Zealand vulnerability played a part in weakening Britain's hand at Munich.

Prime Minister W. W. Mackenzie King of Canada denies reports of a defensive agreement wit hthe United States.

Pledge to France

"Any threat to the vital interests of France, from whatever quarter it may come, must evoke the immediate co-operation of this country," Prime Minister Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons on Feb. 6.

This is the most direct assurance given publicly to France since relations became strained with Italy.

Aranha

Brazil's democratically inclined Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, arrived in Washington, Feb. 9, for an indefinite stay.

"When you are a guest," he smilingly remarked, "you do not ask what kind of food you will have or how long you may stay."

The visit marks the beginning of intensive efforts by the State Department to improve trade relations with Brazil in direct competition with subsidized German competition.

Figures record a decline of 12 per cent in United States sales to Latin America in 1938, and a decline of 38 per cent in United States imports from Latin America.

Continental defense under the Lima Declaration, the problem of cotton surpluses, and the broad program of Inter-American solidarity, are other items on the Aranha agenda.

Briefs

Secretary Hull discourages a cotton-barter deal of Southern legislators with Germany.

The judicial appointments issue becomes heated as President Roosevelt charges congressional interference with his prerogatives.

Hungary, following Russia's severance of diplomatic relations because of Hungary's joining in the anti-Communist pact with Germany, Italy, and Japan, leans more heavily toward the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Irish Prime Minister introduces bills in Parliament to further curb outlawed Irish Republican Army, held responsible for political bombings in Britain.

Yugoslavia forms new Cabinet; easing of Croatian dispute may follow.

Belgian Cabinet resigns over appointment of a wartime German sympathizer to the Flemish Academy.

Portugal balances its budget for the eleventh year in a row.

Federal Power

A few of the 39 New Deal Projects, with costs,

By a Staff Artist; © Harris & Ewing

Echoes of Franklin on Prayer

In a world increasingly distraught and confused, the United States Senate voted this week to pray each day. Franklin made a similar motion in the Constitutional Convention of 1788, but it was not accepted.

Drive to Help Past-40 Idle Gains Nation-Wide Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—The drive for a better appreciation of the talents of jobless men over 40 years of age is now on a Nation-wide basis and growing rapidly, according to Henry Simler, Chairman of the National Forty-Plus Committee of the National Federation of Sales Executives. Forty-Plus Clubs and chapters, instituted by Roland R. Darling, of Boston, are being opened all over the country to find employment for the older worker, Mr. Simler said.

"I am for the removal of the misconception that the man or woman over 40 is a back number," Mr. Simler declared. "We all know that is the real age when he first begins to know what life is all about.

"It is a matter of sound business to have mature men in responsible positions. From a survey I made some years ago, I found that the average age of the 10 leading salesmen in 19 companies was over 44 years and that the average age of branch managers was 45. In a further survey I found that 68 per cent of employers found men over 40 did extra work more cheerfully and were more likely to undertake a difficult assignment without any unhealthy fear of criticism for failure."

Other advantages possessed by the man over 40, Mr. Simler continued, were that they were more likely to bring in new ideas of value and less likely to persist in bad habits, with fewer of them likely to have family complications adversely affecting their jobs.

"They were more likely to be conscientious about phases of their work hard to check up and less likely to resign to go elsewhere," he said. "Seventy-four per cent of employers thought the man over 40 was less likely to be a 'yes-man,' more likely to be co-operative, and less likely to argue when he could not get his own way.

"Even the women are becoming interested, and Grace S. Stoermer, Chairman of the Los Angeles Soroptomist Foundation, asked me to address a meeting there. In Chicago, the Altrusa International is fighting the battle for recognition of the woman of mature age and business experience."

Mr. Simler, known as the father of the Forty-Plus movement, is also President of the American Writing Machine Company and forcefully campaigns against "fortyphobia."

Forty-Plus Clubs have enlisted the membership of unemployed men over 40 years of age who had earned at least $4,000 a year and who had been in executive positions. The men, after passing the requirements of the Club do not try to get a job for themselves, but look for jobs for other members of the Club and try to "sell" them to the prospective employers.

Small Fortune Waits Old-Time Actor If He Can Only Be Located in Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—A windfall of $40,000 awaits Thomas Mordaunt, actor, whose roles date back to what is now called the "Golden Age" of the American theater, if he will communicate with James F. Egan, Public Administrator, Hall of Records, New York City. The money comes from the estate of Mr. Mordaunt's mother, Mrs. Nellie Hilcken, who passed on in November, 1934, leaving no will. Mrs. Hilcken was the widow of John Hilcken, Mr. Mordaunt being a son by a previous marriage.

Mr. Mordaunt is remembered by a few old-timers as an actor who played in "Checkers" at Tony Pastor's in Fourteenth Street in 1909. This little comedy had a big "run," with the "Standing Room Only" sign hung out on many nights, but today it is remembered by only a few grey-haired theatergoers, and only these will remember the company that played it. Tony Pastor's, too, has disappeared, and is only a memory, for Fourteenth Street is no longer a place for legitimate theaters.

The old Empire, built for Charles Frohman and opened on the night of Jan. 25, 1893, with David Belasco's "The Girl I Left Behind Me," then marked the northern limit of the New York theater district. Today it stands at the furthermost southern boundary line, all the other notable playhouses below it in Broadway having been demolished or converted into motion picture houses of later than first run or second-run films. This transformation of what is known as "The Great White Way" is one of the most striking characteristics of ever-changing Manhattan.

Efforts to locate Mr. Mordaunt today were unsuccessful. He was no longer to be found in the old street he used to know nor in actors' rendezvous. Obviously he had gone with "Checkers," and is unknown at the Lambs Club, the Players Club, the Actors Equity Association and the Actors Fund of America.

Unless he is found within the next six months, Mrs. Hilcken's estate will be distributed among nephews, grandnephews and grandnieces.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 11

President:

Signed $725,000,000 relief bill; asked Congress to appropriate additional $150,000,000.
Made opening address for Boy Scout week.
Named: Robert P. Patterson of New York to be Judge of Second Circuit Court of Appeals.
Francis Biddle, of Philadelphia, Judge of Third Circuit.
Herschel W. Arant, of Ohio, Judge of Sixth Circuit.
John T. Cahill, of New York to be United States Attorney for Southern District of New York.
Appointed J. Haden Alldredge of Alabama to be member of Interstate Commerce Commission.
Reappointed William E. Lee of Idaho to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senate:

Rejected 72 to 9 nomination of Floyd H. Roberts to be Virginia Federal Judge.
Confirmed: Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island, to be member of Federal Communications Commission.
Michael Igoe as Illinois Federal Judge.
Jacob Crane as Assistant United States Housing Administrator.
Passed Vandenberg resolution to bring Florida ship canal surveys up to date.

House:

Passed 269 to 103 Doughton Bill for reciprocal taxation of Federal state and municipal salaries.
Tabled Kennedy resolution asking Secretary of State to answer questions on Mexico.
Passed independent offices appropriation bill.
Approved grant of $25,000 to continue Tennessee Valley Authority investigation.

Theater Rejects Medical Picture As Propaganda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 — Medical propaganda in the form of a motion picture made under sponsorship of the United States Public Health Service and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been figuratively "thrown out of the window" by one of New York City's biggest and most popular theaters after it had been shown in Radio City Music Hall and in picture theaters throughout the country, it was learned today.

The Department of Health here has for some time been engaged in propaganda designed, it is held, to reduce fatalities from certain claims of illness. Efforts in this direction having met a mixed reception, including both opposition and approval, it approached the manager of a big motion-picture theater to induce him to accept without charge a film entitled "A New Day."

Offered to Theater

"This picture was produced with a professional cast in Hollywood under sponsorship of the United States Public Health Service and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company," Dr. John L. Rice, New York Commissioner of Health, said in a letter offering it to the theater manager, who preferred, for business reasons, to remain anonymous.

"It has been widely acclaimed by critics for its dramatic and entertaining qualities, while noted medical and scientific authorities have praised its technical aspects. It was given a week's initial run at New Yorks' Radio City Music Hall and is being shown by leading theater circuits throughout the country.

"We welcome the showing of this film because it emphasizes the necessity for early diagnosis and treatment of one of the most deadly of the communicable diseases which causes more than 6,000 deaths in this City each year. The booking of this short in your theater will be a distinct contribution to public service on your part. A booking card, which will bring the film to you free of charge, is enclosed for your convenience in reserving a print."

Emphatic Rejection

Rejection of Dr. Rice's offer was implicit.

"We are not interested in playing this picture, inasmuch as we feel that to intrude upon our audience who come to the theater to be amused, is an imposition," the manager replied. "It portrays to them a matter in which they may or may not be interested, but regardless of their interest, having to sit through it is a gross injustice while an admission is charged.

"We feel the presentation of this film might spread an alarm where there is no occasion for it. Additionally, we feel this film falls into the category of a 'sponsor' film as an advertisement for the insurance companies sponsoring it and for the medical profession.

"The printed matter accompanying the letter was undoubtedly sent out by the insurance company or the United States Public Health Service, who are sponsoring the 'movie.' We feel, however, in that you are lending your name and Department to the letter that it was no more than right to let you know our views."

The filming of the picture was understood to have been at the expense of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which derives its income from its policyholders.

Florida Gas Sales

Florida's December, 1938, gasoline sales were more than 1,000,000 gallons above December, 1937.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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South Is Apprehensive of Negro Vote

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—What the South most apprehends today—and it is a considerable apprehension—one which communities without an accentuated racial problem rarely understand—is a new frontal attack by New Deal Liberals designed to give the Negro the actual power of the ballot.

Many in the South today anticipate that Congress will be maneuvered into an unwelcome action in this matter. It is this latent force as well as a dislike of being told how to vote which to a large extent defeated the President's purge attempts in Democratic primaries in the South last year. Southerners are hoping that defeat of the 'liberal' program in those primaries will discourage any move to implement enfranchisement of the Negro.

The editor of a weekly paper in South Carolina—a man who has been his 'own boss' as editor for 55 years—expresses the Soutern attitude on the Negro vote question probably as well as anyone.

"We rejected the President's attempted purge," he says, "because it would have split our Party to pieces. We intend to remain a one-party State, or region, because if ever there were two parties, one of them would vote the Negro. It is our only defense against black domination—a one-party system. Roosevelt wants to give the Negro in the South the vote. He thinks he can vote them his way. That is why he didn't have a chance with his purge."

Watches Roosevelt Influence

A prominent sawmill operator in Alabama further expresses this apprehension when he says:

"If Roosevelt tries to secure a way for the Negro to vote, there is going to be plenty of trouble in the Black Belt. In Mississippi Delta communities, or in the Alabama Black Belt where the population is 8 to 1 black, you can see what it would mean."

A liberal editor in this State, a man who was once awarded the Pulitzer prize for his editorial on racial and religious tolerance expresses much the same view.

"There are other questions more important just now than giving the Negro the vote," he says. "Educating him to social maturity is fundamental before he is actually ready to vote."

No one in the South contests the fact that the Negro is kept from voting. A few hundred in various cities are permitted to vote in national elections, but it is a rare occasion, when they are permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries which in the South are tantamount to election, just as a Republican primary in Vermont or New Hampshire is practically tantamount to election.

Practical Politics

An illustration of the concern Southerners have of the possibility of the Negro voting in a large degree was related by a Southerner:

"At a Birmingham election not many years ago it was reported that a group of educated Negroes from a college community were planning to insist on their rights as voters. To prepare for this would-be attempt, the city Election Commission prevailed on a man who was then president of a Birmingham white college to serve as an election officer in the designated precinct. His duty as an educated man was to confound the educated Negroes and prevent them from passing the voting test.

"Election day came, and one Negro professor did show up to vote.

"The college-president election officer asked him six questions, which he afterward related were extremely difficult. The Negro correctly answered them all. Seeing that a precedent was in the making, one of the 'uneducated' but politically shrewd election sheriffs said that he wanted to question the applicant. The Negro was told that if he could answer this question he could vote. The question was:

"'If it takes 10 yards of calico to make an elephant a shirt-waist, how far would a cranberry have to drop to break a skylight?' The Negro turned on his heels."

It is this determination to keep the Negro in the South from voting which operates today. Most Negroes do not even try to vote.

"After all," said another Southerner, "the Negro is not many years out of slavery. The white man has hardly learned how to use the ballot intelligently. Would it be wise to permit a promiscuous use of the ballot by a race socially immature?"

"The South Breaks Its Shackles"
Tenth of 12 articles

It is certainly true that the education of the Negro is his fundamental need in the South, but the question is often argued here:

"Will the achievement of widespread education for the Negro be followed by effective franchise?"

Meanwhile, a border State such as Kentucky provides instances where the Negro vote has not assumed dominance over the white, but where it vastly influences the outcome of an election. There are numerous instances which show that the Negro vote often follows the political boss of the county or ward. Certainly in many Kentucky communities, those Negroes who for decades voted the Republican ticket are today firm Democrats—firm, that is, until a stronger wind comes along to blow another direction.

Race Relations Improving

It must not be thought from the foregoing that race relations in the South are at a standstill. Negroes and white persons tell of many instances of increasing good will and tolerance. In fact, the current period might easily be called the "Era of Good Sense" in the South in regard to race relations. Certainly, none of the bitter extremes of the post World War period are to be noted, and the decline of lynching is increasingly evident.

Most Southerners have genuine good will toward the Negroes with whom they are associated in business or in the home. Employers assist their Negro employees in financial and legal ways, and in domestic life. The human strain of neighborliness runs through more of the white dealings with the Negro than does the harsh strain of economic depression. The same lumberman, previously quoted in this article, said:

No Malice in Relations

"To my way of thinking, race relationships in the South are perfect. The Southern white man hates the Negro as a race, but loves him as an individual. The Northern white man loves the Negro as a race and calls him 'Mr.' but hates him as an individual when it comes to equality."

Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk, a prominent University for Negroes in Nashville, Tenn., a graduate of the University of Michigan and holding M. A. and Ph. D. Degrees from Harvard, told the writer:

"There is no malicious tendency on the part of whites to oppress the Negro economically any more than the poor whites. It is another case of the haves and the have-nots accentuated by the racial problem. There is in the white breast as in the Negro breast the tendency to squeeze underprivileged persons regardless of race to get as much as possible out of them for as little as possible."

The business manager of a large state Negro university throws a different light on the question:

"The upper stratum of the white race is eminently fair to the Negro. It is the poor-white class, that class just below the middle class but above the poorest whites, with whom the most friction occurs.

"The reason?

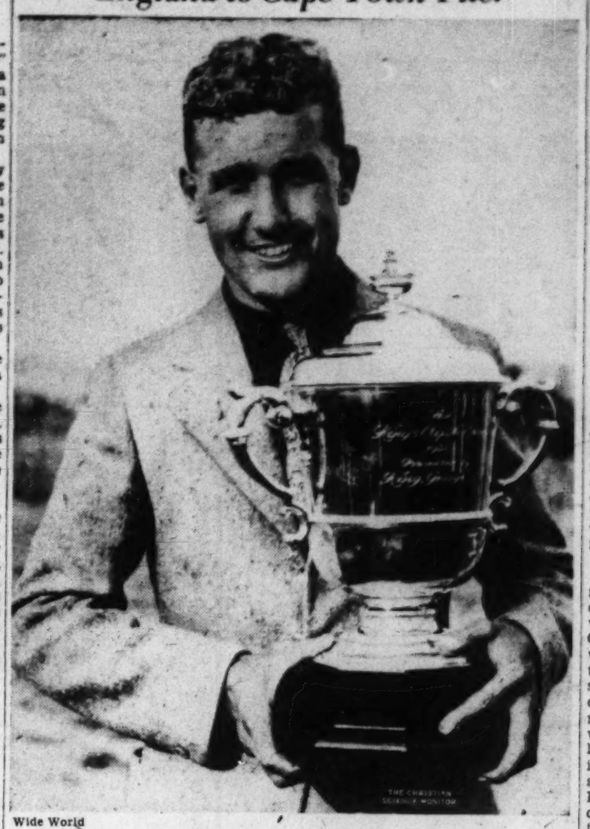
"This is the class with which the Negro comes in economic competition. The poorest white doesn't show any more energy to think or act than the poorest and laziest Negro, but the white class just above is where the danger fringe lies. This class is not educated and does not act through reason, but through jealousy and emotion. This class constantly tries to stir the lowest white element against the Negro. It is this class which supplies men for WPA foremen and similar positions. These are the people who mistreat the Negro because of his race.

"Although it seems to be in the white man's makeup to keep the Negro down, he is doing many fine things. Year by year the racial relationship is growing better."

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskeegee Institute, said to the writer:

"Race relations are definitely better than at any time in the South. The young people are all right. They have a fine attitude toward each other in a racial way. They are recognizing the parts they must play as citizens."

England-to-Cape Town Flier



Wide World

Mr. Alex Henshaw With King's Cup

GRAVESEND, England—Mr. Alex Henshaw startled the world with his feat of flying the 6,400-mile, round-trip route, England-to-Cape Town, in 4 days, 10 hours, and 43 minutes, thus bettering the record of Mr. A. E. Clouston and Mrs. Betty Kirby-Greene in November, 1937, by 1 day, 7 hours, and 13 minutes.

The King's Cup was awarded him for winning the air race at Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

Unworked Sites Offered for Use Of Mexican Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Formation of the Commission for Mining Development is expected to provide an answer to the demand for native ownership of national resources, which has been a controversial subject here. The program of the Commission is one of parallel development with already existing foreign companies, and it presents the exact opposite to the expropriation measure invoked against foreign oil companies. Its potentialities appear to be unlimited if sufficient capital can be provided.

"No displacement of present mining operators will occur," said Señor Efrain Buenrostro, Minister of National Economy, in announcing the Commission. "The mining resources of the nation are so great, and so little exploration has been done in recent years, that there is room for expansion by nationals without infringing upon properties now being operated by foreigners."

Ancient Sites Worked

One of the most surprising facts relating to mining in Mexico is that every important mine now operated was exploited by the Indians when Cortes arrived here in 1521. All development since—and it is the country's biggest industry—has been on sites anciently worked. Reports are current, nevertheless, of deposits in remote sections of the country to which hostility of the Indians and lack of transportation have prohibited easy access. To these tracts apparently the Minister of National Economy refers in speaking of undeveloped resources. For many of them are incorporated in the national mineral reserves; and is it for the development of the national reserves, in co-operation with capital and labor, that the Commission has been established.

The Commission began to function early this month in buying and selling minerals produced by Government-sponsored co-operatives and by small mining operators. It began with a capital of 1,000,000 pesos ($200,000) but it announces that its potential credit amounts of 15,000,000 pesos ($3,000,000).

Equipment Leased

The program of expansion laid out for the Commission include the leasing of portable equipment for drilling, drainage, and exploitation, technical consultation for co-operatives and native operators, establishment of plants for the treatment of minerals, analysis of ores, and warehousing. These facilities will be offered to the companies leasing the national mineral reserves, and to co-operatives.

Señor Buenrostro, who has sponsored the plan, is President of the Commission. Managers and engineers have been appointed who will supervise technical and commercial branches.

The entire program has been made to induce Mexicans to invest, thereby carrying one step further the general scheme being pushed by the Cárdenas Government of reclaiming "Mexico for the Mexicans." Its greatest advantage to present foreign investors in Mexican mines seems to be that it removes somewhat further the threat of expropriation from them, by establishing parallel Mexican developments.

House Plans of Bureau Prove Saving for Knoxville Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Builders of houses in a price range of from $2,500 to $5,500 may have the services of architects through a non-profit organization, here. No longer do they have to submit plans to the Federal Housing Administration and remain uncertain as to whether the project will be approved. In both Knoxville and Memphis, a Small House Bureau was organized under the non-profit laws of Tennessee, the purpose being explained as follows:

"Small houses worthy of ownership can be produced only by the combination of good architecture, well-selected materials, and honest construction. It is the purpose of this organization to ally the various divisions of the building industry and to make available to the public, through the co-operation of its members, a service suited to the needs of small house builders."

Architects, lending institutions, and building material dealers became members; architects taking up the idea out of civic interest more than financial gain, since their services through the Bureau are rewarded with about one third the usual fee.

In regard to advantages, a prospective owner can make his selection from 61 plans which have the approval of the Federal Housing Administration. Discussing them, P. O. Brownlee, Treasurer, said:

"The prospective builder may want to know if there are other benefits to be derived from having his house built through the Small House Bureau than architectural planning and supervision. The answer to this can be best made by a comparison of the routine that is necessary for a builder to go through before he is ready to start construction. Heretofore it has taken from three to five weeks to select a plan, have the required blue prints made, and submit the plan to the FHA for approval or rejection." Nor, according to Mr. Brownlee, did the builder know, until the FHA had examined the plan and passed on the location, the amount of money that could be borrowed. This often resulted in the owner having to select a new plan and go through the entire procedure again.

The Small House Bureau now has a complete portfolio of plans designed by Knoxville architects, licensed and registered under State laws, from which owners may select something suited to their income and their needs. The FHA and the Bureau are in a position to establish a loan value for each house, whether constructed of wood, of brick veneer, or of other material. Furthermore, the service will apply when no financing is needed, or when the owner prefers to handle a loan through an agency without FHA insurance.

Upon completion of a house, the owner will be given a copy of each inspection made by the supervising architect and a certificate bearing the seal of the Bureau. The reports will show the grade of materials that have been used, and the owner will be requested to attach the papers to his deed, thereby giving him a pedigree of the house if he ever wishes to sell it, or if there ever arises a need to establish a value in adjusting a fire loss.

The Bureau's advance work "relieves the owner of at least 70 per cent of the time and worry that is needed for a successful solution," says Charles E. Marsh, Secretary.

An agreement between Knoxville and Memphis architects permits an exchange of plans, and anybody who doesn't find exactly the home he wants in the Knoxville booklet can take his choice from the Memphis booklet.

Glass House With Free-Hanging Stairs To Feature N. Y. Air-Conditioned Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—A modern glass house, a house furnished with eighteenth-century French provincial furniture, and a modern house with completely washable fabrics and furnishings will be features of the House of Homes which opens to the public in Rockefeller Center Feb. 28.

A hole has been cut in the third floor of the International Building to admit the construction of the glass house with its free-hanging staircase. The entrance to the exhibit is a glass lobby with walls of peach-colored glass and a mirror ceiling.

In addition to the houses, 100 exhibits of home equipment are promised, and the entire display is to be air-conditioned and illuminated with "cool" light, so-called because it wastes less light in heat than any other light yet invented.

A staff of trained attendants will be prepared to give advice about problems of home construction or furnishing, a library of trade journals and architectural books and magazines is planned, and each month architects and decorators will provide special exhibits illustrating new trends in home design and furnishing.

The House of Homes will be open to the public without charge from 10 until 6 o'clock daily, except Sundays.

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Lincoln Led One of Earliest Washington's Day Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENTRYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 11—Each year as Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday anniversaries roll around the people of the United States observe them as a matter of course—as does Gentryville—and each public school has some kind of a patriotic program in commemoration of the occasion of these days; but there was a time a little more than 100 years ago when there were not many communities that observed the birthday of "The Father of His Country," and it was in Gentryville, Indiana, that perhaps one of the first birthday celebrations in honor of Washington was held, and it was young Abe Lincoln that was largely responsible for the observance of the day.

Gentryville, Indiana, then a little frontier village, pust a few miles from where young Abe Lincoln lived in a rude log cabin home, was like most of the country a little indifferent to the life of George Washington; but young Abe Lincoln revered Washington. He had taken his life as a model, and naturally he influenced his young friends, and older ones, too, in many things. The story which follows was once told by one of the pioneers of Spencer County, and it is substantially as follows:

February 1828, was a very cold month. Great drifts of snow lay on the ground, and the few trails and roads were almost impassable. On one of the coldest days of that month a small group of men and boys were gathered in the store of William Jones at Gentryville.

Newspapers in southwestern Indiana in 1828 were very few; but William Jones, the proprietor of the store subscribed to two, one the Louisville Gazette and the other the Vincennes Sun. And through his two newspapers the majority of the people in that portion of Spencer County kept in touch with the outside world. Among the men and boys gathered in the Jones's store awaiting the mail and the reading of the newspapers was young Abe Lincoln. He was a good reader, and he was invited to read the news aloud to the assembled group. One of the things Abe read to the crowd was about a number of people in Louisville planning an observance of Washington's birthday. Abe suddenly stopped: "This is the day," he said, "This is Washington's birthday. We, too, should observe it here in Gentryville."

Joseph Gentry eagerly seconded the idea, and Josiah Crawford, whom Abe had nick-named "old Blue Nose Crawford," also agreed that the day should be observed.

William Jones stopped wrapping a package for a customer to state that he would be pleased to have the holiday party in his store, and a chorus of approval came from everyone, including Albert Lamar, John Romine and others.

It did not take long to complete the plans. At the suggestion of Crawford, Abe was invited to read from a book that he had worked three whole days to pay for when it had been damaged by the rain where he had left it in chinks in the log cabin home. The book was: Parson Weems "Life of General George Washington." Abe had to make a hurried trip of nearly two miles to his home to get the book, and on the way back he brought some more company for the birthday party to honor George Washington.

William Jones served big baskets of apples and freshly washed turnips free to everyone, and the program started, with the Jones store filled to capacity, and Abe Lincoln reading from his prized book. Abe Lincoln's favorite story in the book was about the cherry tree and this is one of the things he read aloud.

And then Abe read of the tragic days of Valley Forge, and the historic Washington before Trenton, and the crossing of the Delaware, and between the account on the printed pages he interwove his own thoughts and ideas. Abe concluded his reading from Washington's biography, and reaching for the Revised Statutes of Indiana of 1824 he read the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. Through it all he held the breathless attention of the group of men and women—for the women and girls had come to the Jones store, too, and at the conclusion of Abe's more than an hour and a half of reading he was given a hearty hand of approval by his neighbors and friends.

That was the first observance of Washington's Birthday that Gentryville had held, and it was the first one in which Abe Lincoln had taken part, and the first one, too, that he had known, and it is here that the old pioneer of Spencer County said that a prophecy was made which came true: Dennis Hanks was one of the group that listened to Abe read about Washington, and afterward everyone was congratulating Abe for conducting the program in such an able manner, and saying what a fitting thing it was to observe Washington's Birthday in such a fine way. Dennis Hanks admired Abe and his reading accomplishments, and he was proud of him. He said: "The day will come when they will be glad to have a birthday party in honor of Abe Lincoln, too."

Lincoln Discussed at School In Light of Today's Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Providing work for the unemployed and improving social conditions would be Abraham Lincoln's primary concern were he here today, in the opinion of high school seniors, who expressed their views in an essay contest. The project was sponsored by the Chicago Woman's Club, and the theme to be discussed was "Lincoln Ideals as Applied to Today's Problems." The writer of the winning essay was Miss Muriel Jeanne Ranney, of the Hyde Park High School, who received a $100 scholarship.

Lincoln Essay contests have been held by the Chicago Woman's Club since 1928. They are directed by the Club's Lincoln Good Will Committee, which was organized largely through the efforts of Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley. This year 25 high schools participated.

The Prize Essay

Miss Ranney's answer to the question posed by the Club follows:

At the south end of Lincoln Park, there is one of the famous statues of Abraham Lincoln. He is standing in front of his chair, looking out over the scene before him. It happens that in that spot today, WPA laborers, at $55 a month, are constructing a bridge and a fill-in for another of the city's boulevards. You can see them any day as you swing through the park on a bus—a few men driving tractors, others shoveling dirt by hand, others pouring material into concrete mixers, and still others with long metal poles, tamping down the concrete that has been poured into the forms.

This is the scene as typical of America today as its skyscrapers and its streamlined trains and motorcars. That staute of Lincoln, looking out upon the WPA workers, seems to exemplify one of the great problems which he would be facing if he were President now, instead of in 1861. That is, not the freedom of the slaves, nor the preservation of the Union, but providing work for 12,000,000 unemployed—this to be done at national expense, while many people are clamoring for a balanced budget.

Modern Social Problems

How would Lincoln handle the problem? Lincoln was a great humanitarian, and he wouldn't avoid taking some measures to prevent the suffering. He might not call it the WPA, but he and his advisors would certainly work out some system for solving the problem of unemployment. They might devise a plan which would be free from corruption which has given the WPA such a bad name.

How would Lincoln handle the other problems confronting us? Would he be able to treat the problems of rearmament, Government ownership, labor, the Dies Committee, and foreign trade with the diligence which he used during the crisis of the Civil War?

First of all, in the field of social legislation, Government ownership is becoming more conspicuous and vital. It is a step toward centralization and integration; but it conflicts, in some cases, with the individual business man and is sometimes less efficient than private industry. During the Civil War, Lincoln allowed a form of Government ownership. In the emergency, he provided the supplies for the armies, the transportation, and the munitions by that method. If it were proven that the Government rather than the individual could produce better service at a lower cost, it is very logical that Lincoln would favor the Government ownership of public utilities.

Would Lincoln also approve collective bargaining, profit sharing, and social security? We all know that Lincoln was reared in the poorest of families with the smallest possible chance for a good education and such luxuries. When he was given the power to improve those circumstances for others, he did as much as he possibly could. If he were alive today, he would at least appoint committees to study these problems, and, if the reports proved favorable, he would attempt to carry out the project. Collective bargaining would probably seem just to him. Because of his knowledge of the problems that the majority of people face, he would certainly favor social security. These attempts would benefit the people whose education had not fitted them for earning a great amount of money, and would protect people who would otherwise squander their hard earned wages and enter old-age with no money and no means of livelihood.

Determining American Ideals

Quite different is the problem of continuing the appropriation made for the Dies Committee in the present Congress. This Congressional Committee for investigating un-American activities has taken a large part of the spotlight lately. Mr. Dies says:

"The testimony of witnesses and the mass of documentary evidence compel the conclusions that the intolerant ideologies of Europe have been transplanted to our shores." He asks for more pro-Americanism and less talk about anti-Fascism. That is the principle with which Lincoln would probably agree. To quote Professor Kerwin:

"Groups such as this have brought the middle class toward a form of Fascism by scaring them about Communism which isn't there.

"Serious danger to the democratic order in this country is being created by just such groups as the Dies Committee."

Although Lincoln would probably agree with Dies in principle, it is doubtful whether he would agree in either statement or policy. It is likely that he would suggest a different method for the Committee to follow, or he would eliminate it altogether.

Lincoln found it necessary to build up his own Army and Navy for immediate use. Because of his own experience, and in view of the recent crises in Europe, and the interference of the totalitarian states in South-American affairs, we would be right in believing that Lincoln would advise us to build a defensive Army, Navy, and Air Force. Although the strengthening of our present forces is necessary and desirable as part of a carefully planned defense program, developments by research to improve aircraft, etc., are very important also. The air bases, mentioned in President Roosevelt's recent speech to Congress, are also of major importance.

Concessions in Trade

Would the modern system of reciprocal treaties gain Lincoln's favor? In recent years, there have been excessive restrictions which have hampered trade between the United States and foreign countries. The channels of commerce are, however, being slowly pushed open by the process of the reciprocal tariff commissions. We have been able to lower our tariff in consideration for similar, and perhaps more, concessions on the part of some other Governments. As Lincoln favored a "moderate, carefully adjusted protective tariff," it is logical that he would favor the modern United States system of reciprocal treaties involving some form of the most-favored-nation clause.

"If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it." Since we are not gifted with the powers of magic, it is necessary for us to do our best on the problems of the day, and it would be wise if we followed Lincoln's philosophy—"Let us hope, that by the best cultivation of the physical world beneath and around us, and the intellectual and moral world within us, we shall secure an individual social and political prosperity and happiness whose course shall be onward and upward, and which, while the earth endures, shall not pass away."

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Of All Things . . . !

What's in a Name

PENETANGUISHENE, Ont. (CP)—The name of this Georgian Bay town is quite a mouthful. As far as the railways are concerned the name is already Penetang. Now the Board of Trade is considering a proposal to have the name officially changed.

One argument advanced is that local industries suffer because of the inability of outsiders to remember the town's full name.

Some Ancient Locks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—What is said to be the lock used by King Richard the Lion-hearted to fasten the gate in the wall he built around the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem at the end of his successful crusade in the year 1097 was shown to the University of Virginia student branch of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by Maxwell C. Maxwell, Assistant to the President of the Yale & Towne Company, lock manufacturers.

Mr. Maxwell also showed a reproduction of a large wooden lock used about 2,000 B. C. An archaeological expedition discovered such a lock, the earliest known to have been made by man, 40 years ago on the site of ancient Ninevah, he said.

Undisturbed

BRYN MAWR, Pa., (AP) — Myra Hess, the British pianist, ignored a bat which bumped around overhead, and continued with her concert at Bryn Mawr College. The audience stood up and hastily opened windows and doors when the bat appeared, but applauded and sat down when the artist inquired: "Shall we go on?"

Ice for Warmth

CRANBROOK, British Columbia (AP)—Outside the mercury said 27 below.

Inside Ray Lynch's lunchroom the refrigerator door was open. Just "taking the chill off," explained Mr. Lynch because the icebox temperature was 15 degrees above that in the room.

Redwoods Transplanted

California redwoods, oldest and tallest living trees known to man, are being transplanted at the Redwood Empire Building on Treasure Island, the site of the World's Fair of the West.

Railroads' Plight Not Caused by Highway Haulage

Trucks Carry Only 5% of the Nation's Inter-City Freight

THOSE who think that motor trucks are the cause of present railroad ills will welcome this fact: *trucks carry only 5% of the nation's inter-city freight—the railroads carry 66%.*

The percentage of inter-city freight carried by motor trucks has not increased during the past six years—it has remained almost constant at 5% since 1932, dropping slightly in 1937. Railroad freight volume in the same period varied in direct proportion to national production. In 1937, railroads carried 66% of the freight—the balance was handled by waterways, airways, pipelines and trucks.

There is no evidence of any threatened destruction of the railways due to unregulated competition from other types of carriers. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report, stated that the Motor Carrier Act provides "for the motor carriers . . . a system of regulation which is, if anything, more comprehensive than that which has been provided for the railroads." This refers to interstate regulation of for-hire trucks. As for intra-state regulation, every State, with one exception, has complete regulatory laws.

The annual gross revenue for railway passenger business in 1934 was $345,000,000, compared to $1,288,000,000 in 1920. This loss of practically three-fourths of the passenger traffic was not due to competitive transportation agencies, the bus and the airplane, because the gross income of the bus in 1934 was only $171,000,000, while that of the airplane was only a little more than $8,000,000. The loss in railroad passenger revenue has been largely due to the private automobile. There seems to be no reasonable expectation that this condition will change and no evidence that a change would be in the public interest.

Finally, it is an amazing fact that the railroads do not reach 40% of the communities in this country. To these 48,000 communities, highway haulage is a life-line—an economical, flexible transportation method that is vital to their existence.

If you wish to see highway haulage serve all our citizens still more efficiently, write to the men who represent you in your State Legislature, in Congress—urging them to protect highway haulage from further restrictive legislation.

TRUCKS PAY THEIR SHARE

In 1937, Class 1 railroad taxes (including employees retirement funds and social security) were $328,240,524. Motor truck taxes (not including income, payroll, and property taxes) were $417,510,000.

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The more than $400,000,000 these vehicles pay is part of a total of more than $1,500,000,000 paid annually in motor user taxes by the 29,400,000 vehicles registered in the United States. This exceeds total expenditures for highway construction, maintenance and administration.

•

Trucks comprise about 14% of all motor vehicle registrations, but they are paying 27% of the motor vehicle taxes.

•

3,100,000 men earned a good living in the United States last year, driving motor trucks! The railroads employ approximately 1,000,000 people.

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Art Ross Goalie Named 'Find' of N. H. L. Season—World Amateur Hockey Finals

Gorman Rates Brimsek Best In National League Today

MONTREAL (CP)—Thomas Patrick Gorman, who always has and still does claim that good goaltending is half the battle when it comes to winning hockey games, puts young Frankie Brimsek of Boston Bruins "in the same class" with such all-time goaling greats as the late Charlie (Chuck) Gardiner.

Never a man to quibble about a superlative, as an unbiased observer "Tay-Pay" obviously meant it when he said that Brimsek looks "like the best goalie in the National Hockey League today." In fact, Gorman claimed it is hard to forsee to just what peak of stardom the 24-year-old Brimsek might reach.

His Record Speaks

"I've only seen him in a few games this year, but those games and the record he has compiled of nine shutouts so far seems to speak for itself," said Gorman, who managed Chicago Black Hawks to a world championship in 1934 and Montreal Maroons to a world title the succeeding year. Gorman also headed the now defunct Maroons for part of last season.

"You know," he said, "I heard a lot about Brimsek's play in the Intam (International - American) League last season and tried to get him for Maroons then, but Art Ross (Bruins' Manager) wouldn't sell him. It doesn't look as if you could blame him, eh!"

Gorman it was who capitalized Gardiner's great back-stopping and persistent backchecking by forwards into a world title for the Hawks in 1934. The next year he took over in Montreal with Maroons, brought Alex Connell out of a year's retirement from a job with the Ottawa Fire Department and led a Stanley Cup winner again.

Connell Was Best

Although he thinks Brimsek has the stuff that Gardiner, Connell and other great netmen were made of, Gorman considers that the finest goaltending he ever saw was displayed by Connell in 1935 in the final series for the Stanley Cup against Toronto Maple Leafs. Maroons won in three straight games.

"I've seen Gardiner when he was great; Roy Worters (former New York Americans goalie) has turned in games that made him one of the best, but Connell was just magnificent in that series, especially in the second game, which was played in Toronto. But Brimsek is in the same class as those fellows. Maybe he hasn't had the experience yet, but he definitely has the stuff."

Gorman is manager now of the Canadian Arena Company, which controls the Forum—home for hockey in Montreal. He hasn't any interest in returning as a N. H. L. Manager. Skating carnivals, and other shows occupy too much time. "Where would I find time to manage a hockey team?" he asks.

Ewell Breaks World Record

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (AP) — Glenn Cunningham, the man of the mile, found his latest victory overshadowed today by the world record-breaking performance of a freshman sprinter.

The mighty Kansan overtook Chuck Fenske, former Wisconsin star, on the final lap to win by three yards in the "Pennac Mile" of the Penn A. C. meet last night in 4:15.6. Don Lash, the Indiana State policeman who led through the first half of the race, was third.

But it was Norwood (Barney) Ewell, a lanky freshman negro from Penn State, who gave the crowd of 7,500 its biggest thrill by breaking the listed 23-year-old world indoor record for the 50-yard dash with a 5.1 seconds race. The former record of 5.2s. was set by J. G. Loomis of St. Louis in 1916.

Ewell breasted the tape only a fraction of an inch ahead of John Maher of Villanova in a blanket finish. It was the first major victory for the former Pennsylvania schoolboy sprint champion, although he finished second in the Millrose Games' 60-yard dash last week and has placed in outdoor A. A. U. sprints.

Ben Johnson, former I. C. 4-A champion, was fifth in the 50-yard dash finals while Herb Weast, Columbia ace, failed to reach the finals.

Running from scratch, Stella Walsh of Cleveland won handily in the half mile and Tom Fields of Maryland in the two-mile handicap. Miller Frazier of Penn State in the 50-yard hurdles, Arthur Byrne of Manhattan in high jump, and Augie Beltzner, captain of Pennsylvania's track team, in the pole vault.

The meet's mile relay record, lowered three times during the competition, finally went to a Washington quartet which negotiated the distance in 3:25.5 in winning an inter-city race from Philadelphia and New York.

Umpires Dress In Uniform Of Prison Stripes

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—President Ray Dumont of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress says the fans' shouts of "thief" and "robber" had nothing to do with it. Nevertheless, he's decking out his umpires in stripes the coming season.

The umps' traditional blue suit, Dumont explained, once contrasted nicely with the players' gray or white uniforms. But today, the semipros go in for all colors, including blue.

"Therefore the striped uniform for the umpire serves as the best contrast," the semipros' boss added.

High Praise From 'Tay-Pay'

By a Staff Photographer

Frankie Brimsek

Rookie Bruin goalie who is picked as the No. 1 goalie of the National Hockey League by Tommy Gorman, former manager of Ottawa, New York Americans, Chicago and Montreal Maroons.

United States And Canada Win

ZURICH, Feb. 11 (AP)—The United States defeated Czecho-Slovakia, 1 to 0, in two overtime periods, and Canada overwhelmed Switzerland, 7 to 0, yesterday in the first two matches of the final round of the World's Amateur Hockey Championships.

George (Pud) Quirk of Providence, R. I., scored the Americans' goal eight minutes after the start of the second extra stanza.

Most of the contest was a monotonous affair which kept the 3,000 spectators calling for results as the teams alternated in surging down the ice with the puck.

At the start of the second extra period, however, the United States line-up was shuffled, with Alan Van of St. Paul, Minn., moving to a wing and Len Soari of Detroit dropping back to a defense post.

An improvement in the Americans was quickly noticeable. After several long shots failed, Van took the puck while circling behind the Czech goal, passed to Ed Nicholson of Cleveland, who in turn passed to Quirk for the goal.

The Americans lined up with Ed Maki of Marquette, Mich., at goal; Van and Spence Magnild of Minneapolis on defense; and Dick Maley, Ridley Park, Pa.; Art Bogne, Detroit, and Ralph Dandi, New Haven, Conn., in the forward line. A second line used had Soari, Nicholson, and Quirk.

Cyclone Baseball Card Includes 12 Contests at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa.—Two Cyclone athletic schedules, 1939 baseball and 1940 football, have been announced by the Iowa State College Athletic Council.

Coach LeRoy Timm's Cyclone baseball nine will play 18 games this spring. Iowa State will play a total of 14 Big Six Conference tilts, four each with Kansas and Nebraska and two with Oklahoma, Kansas State and Missouri. Twelve of the Cyclone contests will be played on the home diamond.

With the exception of one open date to be filled with a home game the 1940 Iowa State football card is complete. In addition to the five-loop foes, the Cyclones will play for the third consecutive year Denver, Marquette and Drake outside the Big Six. The baseball card:

April 7, 8—Simpson; 14, 15—State Teachers; 17, 18—Nebraska at Lincoln; 21, 22—Kansas State; 28, 29—Kansas at Lawrence.

May 1, 2—Missouri at Columbia; 8, 9—Nebraska; 11, 12—Kansas; 15, 16—Oklahoma.

The 1940 football schedule:

Sept. 27—Denver at Denver.

Oct. 5—Kansas; 11—Marquette at Milwaukee; 19—Missouri at Columbia; 26—Oklahoma.

Nov. 2—To be filled at Ames; 9—Drake at Ames; 16—Kansas State at Manhattan; 23—Nebraska at Lincoln.

Thomson Paces Field With 64 In Texas Play

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 11 (AP)—Jimmy Thomson set the pace in the opening round of the $5,000 Texas Open Golf Tournament yesterday with a 64, seven strokes under par. The Shawnee-On-Delaware veteran scored six birdies, an eagle, 11 pars and one bogie for a card of 34-30—64.

Clayton Heafner, Greensboro, N. C., beat par by four strokes for a 67 that left him second.

Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Boston, who scored the incredible 59 in a practice round, was bracketed at 68 with E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark.

Missouri Valley Basketball Standing

	W	L	Points For	Agst	Pct
Oklahoma A. & M.	7	1	258	208	.875
Tulsa	4	2	220	199	.667
Drake	4	2	198	177	.667
Grinnell	4	3	243	213	.571
Washington	4	4	284	288	.500
Creighton	3	4	221	235	.429
St. Louis	3	7	288	317	.300
Washburn	1	7	228	309	.125

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

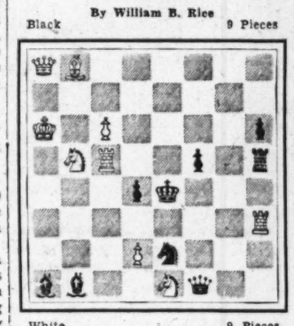
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

February 11, 1939

Problem No. 2,113

By William B. Rice

Black 9 Pieces



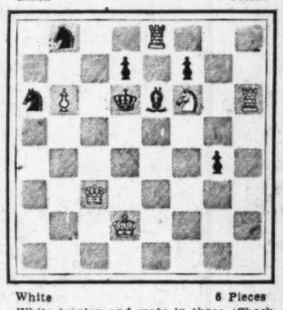
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Hampshire Post, Feb. 21, 1913.)

Problem No. 2,114

By Ben S. Wash

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Checkmate, Feb. 1904.)

Solutions to Problems

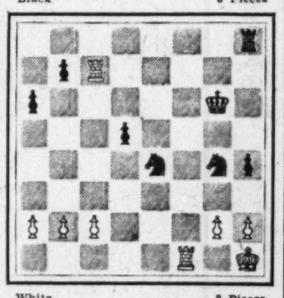
No. 2111. Q-K8

No. 2112. 1. Q-Kt6 PxQ
2. Kt-Q6
1. ... B-K2
2. Q-Kt2ch
1. ... threatens
2. Q-Kt2ch

End-Game No. 445. White wins; 1 Kt-K6ch, K-K; 2 K-Kt7, Q-K5; 3 B-Q5, Q-QR5; 4 P-KB3, Q-Q2; 5 B-B4, Q moves; 6 B-Kt5ch, QxB; 7 Kt-B7ch, and wins the Q. Other variations for Black are no better.

End-Game No. 446

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

Black to play and win

(Mandl-H. Johner, Zurich, 1914. Black finds a combination that leaves White helpless in six moves.)

Notes

The Kashdán-Horowitz match to break their tie for first honors in the American Chess Federation championship held last July in Boston resulted in a tie, 5-5.

I. Horowitz is now on a three-month tour of the country.

One of the interesting pages in the Chess Review is entitled, "Women In Chess." Miss Edith L. Weart, of New York, who is responsible, makes a real effort to keep readers advised of the doings of women chess players all over the country.

R. Cheney, the miniature authority, has been forced through business pressure, to give up the problem editorship of the Chess Review. V. L. Eaton, former Harvard player, now a resident of Washington, one of the leading composers, has taken over.

"Championship Chess"

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, have just published the American edition of P. W. Sergeant's "Championship Chess." This book gives a historical account of the events leading up to world's championship matches, together with examples from all of the matches played up to 1937. Mr. Sergeant, who is the author of "A Century of British Chess," "Morphy's Games of Chess," is a careful historian, and his latest work is a valuable contribution to the history of the modern game, and interesting reading in addition. The book contains 217 pages, 52 games, with diagrams, and lists for $2.50.

Another AVRO game in which Alekhine fails to find the right continuation at adjournment, and Keres escapes with a draw. Such games as these provide the annotators with much to work on, if they have the space.

Indian Defense

Alekhine White	Keres Black	Alekhine White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 P-QB4	Q-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 KtxB	QxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24 P-R5	Kt-B
4 P-K3	P-Q4	25 P-Q5	PxP
5 Kt-B3	Castles	26 PxP	P-B3
6 B-Q3	P-B4	27 B-K7	Kt-Q3
7 Castles	Kt-B3	28 R-K5	Kt-B5
8 P-QR3	BxKt	29 KBxKt	RxR
9 PxB	P-QKt3	30 BxKt	KxB
10 P-QR4	BPxP	31 P-Q6	R-B3
11 P(B4)xP	QxP	32 R-Q5	P-B3
12 KPxP	B-Kt2	33 R-Q3	R-B
13 KR-K	KR-Q	34 Q-Kt4	P-Kt4
14 B-KKt5	QR-B	35 R-Q6	R-Q
15 Q-Q2	Kt-K2	36 P-Kt3	K-B2
16 P-R5	Kt-Kt3	37 K-R2	Q-K1
17 PxP	PxP	38 Q-Q4	R-Q2
18 P-R4	R-Q2	39 Q-Q3	P-QKt5
19 R-R7	B-B3	40 R-Q4	R-Q(a)
20 RxR	BxR	41 Q-Kt6ch	K-B
21 Kt-K5	Kt-K	42 Q-R7	K-B2

Drawn

(a) Better would be 40 . . . P-Kt6, for after the text, White appears to have a forced win with 41 RxP, which Alekhine missed, however, after considering his play for some forty minutes.

Here is another fighting draw from the AVRO tournament. According to the experts, Reshevsky extricated himself from a difficult position with an unexpected combination, to which Botwinnik failed to find the correct reply. Then Reshevsky missed the winning line and the game was drawn. Both players were in great time trouble.

Indian Defense

Reshevsky White	Botwinnik Black	Reshevsky White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 R-R	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 QPxB	R-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 Q-Q4	P-B3
4 P-K3	Castles	26 P-B4	PxP
5 KKt-K2	P-Q4	27 QxKP	R-Q6
6 P-QR3	B-K2	28 QR-B	RxB
7 PxP	KtxP	29 RxR	B-B3
8 KtxKt	PxKt	30 R-Q3	Q-Kt1(a)
9 P-KKt3	Kt-Q2	31 R(K)-Q	RxQ
10 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	32 BxR	Q-KB
11 Castles	B-Q3	33 R-Q8	B-K
12 Kt-B3	P-B3	34 R-R	K-B2
13 P-QKt4	P-QR3	35 BxRP	Kt-K4
14 R-R	R-K	36 PxKt	Q-R
15 B-Kt2	B-B	37 B-B2(b)	P-B4
16 Q-Q3	B-K3	38 BxP	K-K2
17 P-KB3	Kt-Q2	39 R-B8(c)	Q-R4
18 Kt-R4	P-QKt3	40 P-Kt4	Q-Kt4
19 QR-B	P-QKt4	41 R-B7ch	K-Q
20 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt3	42 R-B8ch	K-K2
21 B-B3	R-R2	43 R-B7ch	
22 P-K4	Kt-B5	Drawn by perpetual check	

(a) After 30 . . . Q-QB; if 31 R(K)-Q, RxQ; 32 BxR, Black could play B-Q4; 33 BxB, PxB; 34 RxP, K-B2, with a probable win. (b) The correct line is 37 PxP, QxB; 38 PxP, Q-B7; 37 R(Q)xB, KxP; 40 R(Q)-Q8 followed by advancing the K side pawns. (c) 39 R-R8 also wins, for if in reply Q-R4; 40 P-Kt4, Q-Kt4; 41 R-R7ch, and if K-B; 42 B-Kt8, or K-Q; 42 R-Qch.

American Women Squash Players Sail Overseas

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—A team of seven American women squash racquets players, led by Eleonora Sears of Boston, sailed on the Queen Mary yesterday for England to play in the International matches for the Wolfe-Noel Cup March 8.

Only two of the players, Miss Sears and Ane Page of Philadelphia, ever have played on English courts, which are slightly wider than those used in America. In addition, the English use a smaller ball and a different method of scoring.

Other members of the team were Barbara Williams, Frids Scharman, Helen Stone, and Margaret Bostwick of New York and Elizabeth Pearson of Philadelphia. They will defend the trophy which the United States last won in 1937, and will play in a number of team matches and the British Women's Championship.

College Boxing

Yale 9, Queen's 1.

College Squash

Harvard 6, Pennsylvania 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

British hockey team, with two players from Canada starring, beat Canada's defending champions 2-1 in Olympic hockey match.

Five Years Ago

Bill Tilden defeated Ellsworth Vines, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1, to take 9—8 lead in professional tennis series.

Around The Hub

After the B. A. A. carnival tonight, the Boston Garden waits two weeks for another track and field show. On Feb. 25 the annual Quadrangular Meet, involving Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell, is scheduled at the North Station arena. Although this program lacks big names such as Cunningham, Lash, Borican and Cagle, and world records are rarely threatened, the events are thrilling from a competitive standpoint.

In the Hunter Mile this evening is Josef Mostert, the Glenn Cunninghame of Belgium. At the recent Millrose Games, his American debut, Mostert ran a poor seventh in the Wannamaker Mile, but the critics who witnessed the New York meet were unwilling to believe that the Brussels flash is that far behind our runners.

It takes foreign runners some time to get accustomed to American tracks and atmosphere, which undoubtedly explains the unimpressive beginning of Mostert. He is holder of the world record at the three-quarter-mile distance—3m. 0.4s.—and finished second to England's sensational Sydney Wooderson in the 1,500 meters at the 1938 European Championships.

Harvard's basketball varsity faces another "crucial" test tonight when it meets the powerful Dartmouth five at Hanover. The Big Green is attempting to protect an undefeated record in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, while the Crimson is struggling to escape the lower bracket. The leaders have a vast advantage in man power, as proven once before this winter, but the return of Charley Lutz to the forward line may give the Crimson more punch under the basket.

The first party of Bee players, officials, and newspapermen departs for the Bradenton training camp three weeks from tomorrow, with the Red Sox rolling out of the South Station the following morning.

Incidentally, two prospective Bees have stepped off with the wrong foot as far as President Bob Quinn is concerned. The prexy holds a strong dislike for stubborn athletes, and it develops that he may have two among his rookie crop. Eddie Miller, the Kansas City shortstop, balked at his initial contract. Now it becomes known that Johnny Hill, the Atlanta infielder, although signed for 1939, rejected his first papers.

The B. U. basketball five continued winning last night with a 52-37 triumph over the Colby Mules at the B. U. gym.

Now that Doc Cramer has signed his contract, the only nonpitchers unsigned are Joe Vosmik and George Dickey. Fritz Ostermueller, left-hander, is the nearest approach to a holdout.

Men's junior New England swimming championship is due at the Boston Y. M. C. A. tonight, beginning at 7:45 p. m.

Despite the fact that Coach Clark Hodder would like his Harvard hockey team to pin a defeat upon the St. Nick's at the Arena tonight, it is highly probable he will not take such extreme measures as he did when Capt. Austie Harding worked 50 of the 60 minutes in the Princeton game. Clark is looking ahead to next week and the two very important clashes with Dartmouth at the Garden Wednesday and with Yale at New Haven Friday.

Coach Hago Harrington and his Olympics squad left town last night on their last trip of the season to Canada. Games will be played tonight with Shawinigan Falls and tomorrow afternoon with Sherbrooke.

Tufts winds up a busy basketball week by meeting Amherst at Cousens Gymnasium, Medford, tonight.

Harvard's varsity swimmers have their first league meet of the season tonight against the strong aggregation from Penn. The event will take place in the University pool in the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge. Penn has already swum two league meets, beating Dartmouth 40 to 35 and losing to Columbia 46 to 29.

English Doubles Team Out Front

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 11 (AP) —England's doubles team of Charles E. Hare and C. M. Jones defeated Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and Hal Surface of Kansas City yesterday in the men's doubles final of the International Tennis Tournament. The scores were 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6.

Their victory also gave England a 3-1 edge over the United States in their team duel with one match still unfinished at the end of the second day of competition. Peggy Scriven of England led Katherine Winthrop of Boston, 4—3, in the third set when play was halted after they had divided the first two sets.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Arkansas 44, Texas Christian 32.
Kansas 37, Washburn 34.
Long Island 65, Scranton 53.
Allegheny 52, Thiel 43.
Seton Hall 50, Catholic U. 38.
Kalamazoo (Mich). 51, Alma 23.
George Washington 39, West Virginia 37 (overtime).
Mississippi 44, Mississippi State 43.
Southwestern (Tenn). 58, Merger 36.
Southern California 59, U. C. L. A. 49.
Santa Clara 48, St. Mary's (Calif). 35.
Oregon 45, Idaho 28.
Washington 41, Washington State 38.
California 43, Stanford 27.
Utah 56, Wyoming 55.
Colorado State 44, Brigham Young 43.
Colorado 55, Denver 24.
Mass. State 52, Coast Guard 22.
Clarkson 51, Colgate 44.
Springfield 51, Vermont 40.

American Association

St. Louis 8, Wichita 1.
Tulsa-St. Paul postponed, snow.

College Polo

Yale 12, Harvard 7.

And Talking of . . . Ice Hockey

By R. Mallard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Encouraging Home Products

LONDON—"I really do believe that ice hockey has a future as a game for British boys." That is what Lou Bates, famous captain of the Wembley Lions and outstanding personality among the crack Canadian players here, said to me when we were talking together the other evening. "And," he went on, "I think the case of young Arthur Green supports my view. Arthur, at the age of 17 years, has had the honor of being picked to represent Great Britain in the world's and European amateur ice hockey championships of 1939 at Basle and Zurich, Switzerland. But it is only two years since I first came across him playing around on some roller-skates in a car-park, whacking a ball of some sort with an improvised hockey stick."

"I could see that the boy had plenty there," Lou continued, "and I was so impressed with his keenness that I asked him if he would like to learn the real game, play it seriously. He was mighty thrilled about that. So he came into my hands on the Wembley junior squad —we have about a hundred youngsters under instruction these days— and you can see for yourself how quickly he made good. Very good."

After these remarks, you will not be surprised to learn that Bates favors the British selectors' surprise policy of sending to the world's championship this year a team built up almost entirely of home products. It was not considered to hold even an outside chance of victory. But it stood out as a very real encouragement to the rest of the British youngsters and it was much truer to the label, "Great Britain," than the customary array of Canadian-taught stars put into international play in recent years under that title.

You have to shield your eyes from the brilliance of the Canadian stars, who constitute almost the whole of major league ice hockey in this country, to discern how the game is coming along among the natives. Therefore, it is easy to overlook the steady advance that Britishers are making, as facilities continue to increase. The home boys are not yet good enough to be ranked as box-office attractions, compared with the amateurs from Canada who play here for £10 a week or so "expenses," but results are beginning to repay the folk who have been giving time and attention to the development of the youngsters, as Lou Bates has done, and now we find the more mature of them taking their place—even though a modest place—in the international lists.

Maybe, it is not generally realized that facilities for indoor ice skating here have been multiplied by about two dozen in the past dozen years. That is to say, there are about two dozen rinks in the country now. Whereas in 1926, the icedrome at Manchester stood alone in its glory.

But British amateur ice hockey, as we now know it, has been a flower of rather extraordinary growth. Plenty of color at the top, but no real roots. Consequently, the tale of its development is a tale of things that have not been quite what they seemed. Ice hockey, the spectacle, has, in fact, been ice hockey imported from Canada. And its "progress" has therefore been more apparent than real.

Indiana Looks To Sophomores As Chief Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Indiana University's indoor track prospects rest largely upon the ability of sophomores this year.

Coach E. C. "Billy" Hayes has but few veterans available for the Hoosier team, and several athletes will be called upon to compete in two or more events.

In the dashes, he has a veteran quartet in Jimmy Allen, Beverley Boyle, Jim Clark, and Lou Finkle. Allen and Clark can also compete in the low hurdles and broad jump, while Boyle can run the 440.

Also for the 440 there are Roy Cochran, a sophomore low hurdler who has run the quarter in 49.8s., and Fred Elliott, veteran sprinter, who also runs on the mile-relay team.

In the half-mile, Mel Trutt, only veteran middle-distance and distance runner, is aided by Ed Hedges, a sophomore. Trutt has turned the distance in 1m. 57s. Both Trutt and Hedges run the mile.

Trutt's best time for the mile is 4m. 11s. A pair of sophomores, Wayne Tolliver and Vernon Broertjes, may gain points in this event. Both of these runners compete in the two-mile, along with Bob Barter, a sophomore, and Paul Bente, a senior running his first varsity competition. Both won letters in cross-country.

For the high hurdles, there are two more sophomores, Ed Mikulas and Bob Denny. Mikulas, who has bettered 6 feet, also competes in the high jump, while Denny runs the low hurdles in company with Allen, Clark and Cochran.

Indiana's leading performer in the field events is Archie Harris, Negro sophomore, who has put the shot 48ft. 8in. He is preparing for the all-around event in the Illinois Relays.

Best hope for Indiana points in the pole vault is Ray King, junior letterman, who betters 12 feet.

Kansas Has Taken 15 Championships Under Coach Allen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The reign of Dr. Forest C. Allen as basketball coach at the University of Kansas has been a remarkable one. Fifteen championships have been won by the Jayhawkers during Dr. Allen's 21 years as coach and the record against individual opponents is equally exceptional.

Of the other five teams in the Big Six Conference only Missouri has been able to win more than 30 per cent of its games with Dr. Allen's teams. At that, the Jayhawkers have won 61 per cent of the Kansas-Missouri games as compared to 39 per cent for the Tigers.

Kansas has held its greatest margin of superiority over Iowa State, while Dr. Allen has been the Jayhawk mentor. His teams have won 85 per cent of their games with the Cyclones, 77 per cent of the time against Kansas State, 76 per cent against Nebraska and 71 per cent against Oklahoma.

Dr. Allen first coached the Kansas basketball team in 1908 and 1909. After those two seasons, he attended medical school for three years and then went to Warrenburg Teachers College as coach of all sports. In the fall of 1919 Dr. Allen returned to the university and now he is in his twentieth consecutive year as basketball coach.

Kansas' record in 1908, 1909 and the past 19 seasons against the other five conference schools follows

Opponent	Games won— Opp.	Kan.	P. C.— Opp.	Kan.
Missouri	22	35	.39	.61
Oklahoma	12	29	.29	.71
Nebraska	11	34	.24	.76
Kansas State	13	44	.23	.77
Iowa State	6	35	.15	.85

Skating Postponed

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 11 (AP)—Adverse weather conditions yesterday afternoon caused postponement of the opening day's events in the North American Speed Skating Championships.

Rideout Twin Races to Fast New York Mile

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Having set out to be a pace-maker and discovering he could extend that to include a winning race, Blaine Rideout of North Texas State Teachers College today has decided to concentrate on the mile in future track meets.

Until his triumph in 4:14.7 in last night's New York Relays, Blaine had been rated second to Brother Wayne as a miler. Matched with John Borican of the Shore A. C., Elberan, N. J., he went out to set the pace for Wayne and then had enough left at the finish to beat his brother by 15 yards. Borican, meanwhile, finished a badly-spent third.

After his appearance in the Hunter Mile tonight in Boston, he and his brother will return to Texas and for the rest of the season will be occupied with such affairs as dual meets and the border relays at Laredo, Texas.

Blaine shared last night's honors with Wes Wallace of Fordham, who again proved his flat-floor mastery in winning the 600-yard special in 1:14.8, and Tommy Deckard of Bloomington, Ind., who took advantage of the fact that Don Lash was elsewhere to win the two-mile in 9:14.6. Rideout's time was the fastest ever returned for a flat-floor mile in New York City, and only 2.7 seconds slower than Paavo Nurmi's 14-year-old flat-floor record, set in Buffalo, N. Y.

College Swimming

Trinity 44, Mass. Tech. 31.
Villanova 45, Fordham 27.
Dartmouth 42, Cornell 33.

College Hockey

Brown Alumni 3, Brown 1.
Toronto 9, Montreal 2.

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Japan Celebrates 50 Years Of Constitutional History

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 11—Because of preoccupation with the war in China the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Japanese Constitution today passed with less attention and fewer commemorative exercises than might have otherwise been the case. Yet this document, worked out after years of careful study by a commission under the presidency of the famous Prince Hirobumi Ito and solemnly promulgated by the Emperor Meiji, has displayed notable qualities of practicality and elasticity.

Unlike many paper constitutions, Prince Ito's handiwork has actually functioned. Its phrasing has remained unchanged throughout the last half century. And its provisions have proved adaptable to three cycles of Japanese political development, a period of paternalistic rule in which the essential wires were pulled by Elder Statesmen behind the scenes, an era of comparative democracy between the end of the World War and the Manchurian Incident and the present, still unfinished epoch of expansive imperialism on the Continent of Asia.

The Japanese Constitution was the first to be adopted by an Asiatic state. It was considered the natural climax of the series of progressive changes which followed the fall of the Shogunate and the restoration of the Imperial power in 1868. While there was a certain amount of ferment, of desire for constitutional development along European lines among the small educated class of that time there was no organized revolutionary movement. So the Constitution was not the result of mass pressure and was not appreciably influenced by specific popular demands. It was the gift of a liberal sovereign to his people.

Not Done Hastily

It was conceived with deliberation and hedged about with the safeguards which were considered necessary, in view of the political inexperience of the Japanese masses, accustomed for centuries to feudal rule and completely unused to such conceptions as voting, freedom of speech and press, tolerance for opposition opinion.

A Japanese Constitution would obviously have to be on a monarchical basis. Prince Ito and his associates devoted 18 months to the study of European monarchical systems. Their indebtedness to the Prussian Constitution is especially marked. With a view to providing a certain amount of ballast before embarking on the experiment of calling a popular national assembly, a peerage was created, the Cabinet was organized along Western lines and a privy council, composed mainly of veteran retired officials, was instituted as an advisory body to the Emperor.

Then, on Feb. 11, 1889, the Emperor Meiji promulgated the Constitution in person and the first national election for the House of Representatives, which, together with the House of Peers, constituted the Imperial Diet, was held in July, 1890. Suffrage was granted to male Japanese who paid direct taxes to the amount of 15 yen and only 460,000, out of a population of 42,000,000, were qualified voters. The franchise was gradually broadened until manhood suffrage was granted in 1928.

Paternalizes the Emperor

The Meiji Constitution is concisely phrased and avoids cumbersome details. This is one of the reasons why its own provision for amendment by vote of a two thirds majority in both Houses of the Diet has never been used. The unique position of the Emperor as the paternal ruler of the Japanese people is defined in Articles I and III of the Constitution:

"The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal. . . . The Emperor is sacred and inviolable."

The Constitution specifies that the Emperor has supreme command of the Army and Navy and the right to declare war, make peace and conclude treaties. He also exercises legislative power "with the consent of the Imperial Diet."

The only absolute guaranty granted to Japanese subjects under the Constitution is that "the right of property shall remain inviolate." Freedom of religious belief is granted "within limits not prejudicial to peace and order and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects." Guaranties of freedom of speech and press, against searches of houses, etc. are all accompanied by the ambiguous formula "within the limits of the law."

Although Ministers are legally responsible to the Throne, not to the Diet, the Constitution proved sufficiently elastic to permit the development of a system of responsible party Cabinets during the twenties, the highwater mark of Japanese liberalism. Since 1931 and still more since the beginning of the war in 1937 the trend has been in the opposite direction.

Represent Japanese Segment

Cabinets tend to represent coalitions of representatives of the powerful forces in Japanese life, the Army and the Navy, the bureaucracy, the business and financial interests, with the parties relegated to a very minor place. The chief political parties, the Seiyukai and the Minseito, each, for example, had one representative in the recent Konoye Cabinet. Voting has remained free; but the significance of national elections (of which the last was held in the spring of 1937) has diminished because of the inability of the Diet to influence decisively the policies of the government.

Japanese conservatives contend that the Constitution is now more faithfully observed than it was in the period of party Cabinets. They say that nothing in the Constitution authorizes a system of "party government and a great hue-and-cry was raised several years ago against a distinguished professor of law, Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, because he had referred to the Emperor as "an organ of state." This term was considered derogatory by extreme nationalists and Minobe was compelled to give up all his offices and honors. An unsuccessful attempt was made on his life.

A study of the Constitution indicates that it could reasonably be given either a liberal or a conservative interpretation. This is in line with a general Oriental tendency to prefer general to positive statements and with Ito's own desire to leave a good deal of room for possible alternative lines of Japanese development.

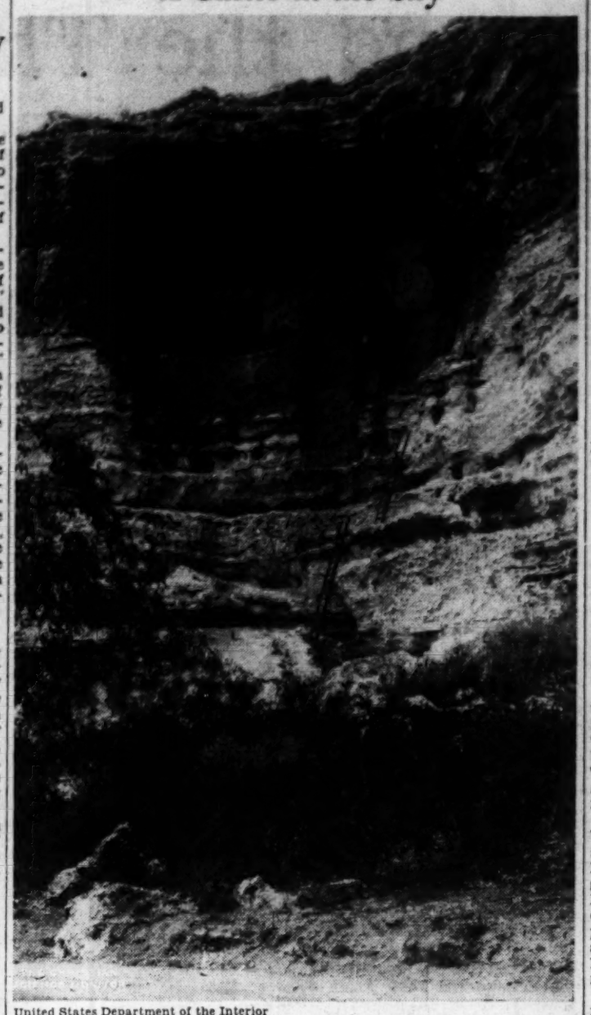
No Direct Dictatorship

The Constitution could not, however, be reconciled with outright dictatorship, either of the Fascist or of the Communist type.

It is only the first of these types of dictatorship that may be considered a possibility in Japan today. The country gives the impression of groping for leadership. Hitler and Mussolini have excited a certain amount of admiration among young Nationalists and one sometimes encounters the feeling that the present Cabinet has not been altogether effective in what is loosely called "spiritual mobilization," in steeling popular endurance of the inevitable hardships and sacrifices of war by arousing genuine popular enthusiasm. On the other hand, a survey of the Japanese political horizon reveals neither a party nor a leader obviously qualified to play a Fascist role.

The Constitution has worn pretty well during half a century of eventful Japanese development. Its greatest test, however, may lie in the fairly near future, because war is the surest generator of rapid political and economic change.

A Castle in the Sky



United States Department of the Interior

Montezuma Castle in Arizona

Prehistoric people once lived in this penthouse apartment 80 feet up the side of a rock wall. But they were not associated with Montezuma, the Aztec chief, as might be supposed from the name.

The ruin was abandoned before Columbus set foot in the New World, declare researchers, who also say that the ancient apartment dwellers ate corn, beans, and squash—still a good meal.

Proper Mental Attitude Urged In Canadian Report on Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—With approximately 875,000 persons in Canada dependent upon unemployment or agricultural aid, the Canadian Welfare Council estimates that by March, $920,000,000 will have been expended since 1930 on direct relief, unemployment relief works, and other projects. These figures are based on returns from 210 welfare organizations throughout Canada. Dating from last autumn a decided increase in unemployment was recorded.

Despite the discouraging facts elicited from the various welfare organizations many stated that local interests anticipated a better year in 1939 due to anticipated benefits from the new tripartite trade treaties, and that while business "marked time" during the first eight months of last year improvement was noted during November over October although business was down 9.2 per cent in the first 11 months over 1937.

The survey issued by the Council is entitled, "This Weary Pilgrimage; the Dependency Outlook in Canada, 1939."

In striking phrases it indicates, as few other reports have done, the importance of the maintenance of the proper public mental attitude toward the problem.

Danger in the Thought

For the danger to Canadian well-being, it concludes, seems to lie less in the "actual sag" in economic conditions, than in the feeling of "weariness and fatigue" which unnecessarily accepts the conclusion that "relief is here to stay."

It was intimated that more could be done in settlement on the land of families on relief. The Province of Quebec has undertaken this scheme with success on a larger scale than other provinces, with Manitoba also securing results in this direction. Outside of these provinces settlement on land was described as being undertaken in a "somewhat desultory and spotty fashion." The youth training plan was commended but the fact was deplored that only about 25 per cent of those trained find employment after completing their courses.

Partly because of the clashing jurisdiction of the Dominion and its provinces, Canada has neither legislation nor comprehensive planning to deal with the problem beyond the jurisdiction of each fiscal year, the report shows. The Dominion has natural resources whose per capita ratio is perhaps unsurpassed in any state today. It has good neighbors, few enemies, and, on the whole, a young and vigorous people.

"She must be roused to renewal of the old time 'drive' of her people to realization that at its worst democracy alone accords with the instincts of freedom in our race, that as such it is abundantly worth our saving, and that no effort which will adapt it to the better living of our people should be beyond our capacity or will," states the report.

Staggering Picture

The report emphasizes that Canadian economy swings in equipoise between the United States and the United Kingdom. Pump-priming and lavish spending do not appear to be lifting the United States out of its slough of unemployment and need, it is stated. To Canadians, whose bill for material aid, public works, and other projects incurred for the sake of relieving unemployment will amount this fiscal year to $85,000,000, the United States bill of $261,000,000 for public relief seems fantastic, while the appalling totals of 6,500,000 families, 21,000,000 persons in receipt of some kind of public relief in the United States in November similarly staggers the imagination, states the report.

In the towns and villages scattered across Canada there are among the general laborers thousands who have left farms. Apart from these the city dwellers in need come, nearly a quarter of them, from manufacturing plants, an almost equal number from construction, a large number from trade and various general "service" activities, with general laborers numbering over 15,000 of the abled-bodied.

World Covenant Advocated For Leisure Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 11—A constitution for a world federation of movements connected with occupation of leisure time is to be drawn up by a subcommittee just appointed here in concluding a conference of the International Advisory Committee of the World Congress on Recreation and Leisure Time.

This proposed constitution will be submitted to the Fourth World Congress, which it was decided will be held in Stockholm in 1940, the week before the Olympic Games in Finland, July 20 to Aug. 4.

Some 20 nations are represented in the Congress, headed by Mr. Gustavus Town Kirby of New York, President of the Committee. The first Congress was held in Los Angeles in 1932, the second in Hamburg, in 1936, and the third in Rome, in 1938.

Britain Shows Itself

Throughout their visit to Britain they are guests of the British Government which is thus showing its interest in the increasingly important question of leisure and recreation and also its determination to take a leaf out of dictator notebooks by showing the world how British youth is being made fitter and happier.

The delegates have been entertained by King George VI at Buckingham Palace and have talked with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on leisure time activities. They have been welcomed and shown round by the National Fitness Council for England and Wales.

They have also talked with Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, and Earl De La Warr, Minister of Education. At the last World Congress on Recreation and Leisure at Rome it was felt by the British delegation that their country's part in providing for leisure was not being adequately presented or appreciated. It is for this reason the Government has now taken a hand.

Britain has always been a leader in games and out-of-door pursuits but as these activities are organized freely by the people themselves and are not controlled by the State they have received only a fraction of the publicity accorded to such State-controlled bodies as the German "Strength through Joy" and the Italian "Dopolavoro."

The international representatives here this week have been shown that facilities for recreation of many kinds are provided by local authorities and by voluntary enterprise rather than by Whitehall which again tends to obscure the magnitude of what is being done.

Visit to Centers

The area committee system of providing recreational facilities was explained by Lieut. Col. S. S. Mallinson, Chairman of the National Fitness Committee for Essex. The delegates also saw a typical working lads' club at Eton.

They also spent a considerable time at the Social Service Center at Slough, Buckinghamshire, which has been taken as a model by a number of authorities throughout Britain. This center, which provides for exercise and many forms of recreation in a very crowded district has only been in existence two years, but in the first year gained 5,000 members, 1,000 of them juveniles.

A good example of municipal enterprise is found at Bristol where the corporation has built and equipped at a cost of £18,000 a center to serve 7,000 new houses. It includes a main hall seating 400, gymnasium, club rooms, reading and game rooms, and a craft room and workshop.

For the unemployed the Council reports there were 990 clubs for men and some 550 women's groups. In a period of three months in 1938 there were 22,000 classes in craft work, drama, music, physical training, cookery, dressmaking and more than 355,000 attendances. In the Special (Distressed) Areas 17 school camps were attended by 44,000 children and 2,000 teachers in a year.

More than 400 villages have been assisted to build or improve halls, for which grants of £60,000 and loans of £75,000 have been made. Villagers themselves have given £340,000 for this purpose.

It is this kind of work which the overseas members of the International Advisory Committee have been shown and told about this week. Among them were two representatives of Germany, Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the Strength Through Joy movement as chief delegate, and Claus Selzner; and two from Italy, Commendatore Corrado Puccetti, and Count Tagliavia.

Making Alberta Prosperous Supersedes Credit Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 11 — The opening of Alberta's eighth Legislative Assembly sees Premier William A. Aberhart's Social Credit Government, facing mandatory Provincial elections by August, 1940, taking almost no steps to advance its original Social Credit program. Instead, the speech from the throne has forecast such orthodox legislation as expansion of Alberta industry, extension of the Government's "interim program" treasury branches, and aid to Federal housing and Provincial road building.

But Alberta's debt unorthodoxy may be carried on with legislation for cancelling some of the agricultural advances still existing as a charge against farm lands.

The Legislature this week began its sessions against a background of uncertain political developments—uncertainty as to whether Premier Aberhart will call for Provincial elections this year or wait until 1940, uncertainty as to whether the Premier will run again, uncertainty as to where the United Farmers' vote will go, how that that body has ceased to function politically.

Development of Industries

Small mention is made in Alberta's legislative halls today of the once-promised $25-a-month dividends. The emphasis now—and the Aberhart hope for re-election—appears to lie chiefly in the pushing of a program to make Alberta prosperous through development of industries within the Province—on the farm, in the factory, and in the Turner Valley oil fields.

In this connection, the throne speech disclosed that increased consideration would be given to production, processing, transportation, and marketing of farm products. It is expected that a marketing board will be established.

It was further disclosed that the British Admiralty has interested itself in the Turner Valley oil fields, as a result of their increasing development. Total oil production almost tripled last year, producing richer royalties for the Province. Now, Europe's war clouds, and the growing British consciousness of Canada's possibilities as a source of supplies in case of war, have boomed Turner Valley in the eyes of the Royal Navy.

Bid for Capital

To attract capital to Alberta for housing purposes, a bill will be introduced exempting housing loans from the provisions of Alberta's debt legislation. This would protect loans issued by lending institutions under the terms of the National Housing Act. At the same time, extension of rural road building will be carried on by means of tax arrears and cash assistance to municipalities and improvement districts.

The throne speech specifically proposed the extension of the Treasury branches set up under Premier Aberhart's "interim program." This appears to be directly bound up with the Government attempt to increase Alberta industries, in this way:

In these Treasury branches Albertans may deposit their money and receive out nonnegotiable vouchers, to be used for purchase of goods and general monetary purposes. And the Government, through the certificate which a depositor signs, would secure the power to invest the moneys received, or to buy and sell goods with the funds.

Thus it would be quite possible for the Government to enter the wholesale business — undertaking mass buying through its Provincial marketing board—with these funds. It might, for example, purchase beet sugar growers' whole production and sell to retailers, making a profit on the deal. With these profits it could pay off various Government debts, or contribute to the 3 per cent bonus which the Government now gives to voucher purchasers of Alberta-made goods.

Victoria Rising From Ashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The rebuilding of several country towns, involving the erection of hundreds of new homes, the re-stocking of dairy farms and the relaying of stretches of railroad is a task that the people of Victoria have already begun to grapple with following the holocaust of the early part of January, when a nine-day outbreak of forest fires brought the largest amount of destruction from this cause in the history of the Australian settlement.

The forest fires happily did not reach the Cumberland Valley, one of the most prolific timber areas in the Commonwealth and the 301½-foot mountain ash, declared to be the tallest tree of its species on the continent, still stands. But in this Gippsland outbreak in the rich coast lands east of the State, the loss in timber land and saw mills has been incalculable. Total losses have yet to be determined. Fatalities reached the high figure of 68.

The tragic episode of January came with an extraordinary combination of circumstances. There was a high temperature—on Jan. 13 it rose to 120 degrees in the forest areas within a 100-mile radius of Melbourne. At the same time there was a high wind and an excessive humidity, which intensified the difficulties of fire fighting.

Among those engaged in restoration work a great part of the burden falls on the Victorian Commission, which is responsible for the firm regulations that for some time have been able to halt the pace of forest depletion within the State.

New Jersey Court To Study Repeal Of Tax Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11—The Court of Errors and Appeals has taken under advisement an appeal aimed at invalidating a 1936 statute under which many New Jersey lodges and fraternal organizations pay no real or property taxes.

"Exemption cannot be claimed by an organization benefitting only a portion of the public," Firmin Michel, Camden City Collector, declared, in asking reinstatement of a $12,150 assessment imposed by the City on property of the Junior Order United American Mechanics for 1937. The assessment was set aside by the Camden County Tax Board in a decision subsequently affirmed by the State Board of Tax Appeals and the Supreme Court.

The 1936 statute violated the State Constitution, Mr. Michel contended, in that it permitted municipal grants for tax exemptions to private organizations.

Even though operated as a nonprofit organization, the Junior Order, Mr. Michel told the Court, limited benefits to members and, therefore, should not receive exemptions granted public schools and hospitals.

Mr. Michel stressed that in previous cases the Court had not ruled on the constitutionality of the statute in question, but had limited its consideration to determining that tax exemptions must be based on the use to which the property is put, and not by virtue of ownership.

Mexican Oil Act Example to Cuba?

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, "strong man" of Cuba, had a hint Feb. 11 that he note "as an example" for possible use in his own country, Mexico's expropriation of foreign properties.

The suggestion came from Luis Rodriguez, President of the Mexican Revolutionary Party. Discussing the expropriation of foreign oil properties, Señor Rodriguez told Colonel Batista at a Congressional reception in the Cuban's honor:

"When the President found the foreign companies refusing to obey the Government's orders in court, he gave the stern order to expropriate the oil companies. We show it to you as an authentic victory of the revolution, as an example to you."

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India Expected to Stand Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign policy, of which the Indian Nationalists strongly disapprove.

This disapproval applies particularly to the nonimplementing of sanctions against totalitarian aggression in China, Abyssinia, and Spain; also to what the Congress Party regards as the violence done to the Nationalist Arab movement in Palestine.

How deeply the Congress Party feels on these questions, it is pointed out in Congress circles here, is shown by the funds which Indian Nationalists have promoted to help the Chinese and Spanish peoples.

Another Congress Party grievance against the League is in India's having to pay that body seven laks of rupees (about $250,000) annually.

The Congress Party action in this case is also to be explained as being part of the struggle it is waging against the British connection. Recent evidence of this struggle may be seen in Congress opposition to the Government's plans for introducing federation, also in the election as Congress President of the extremist, Subhas Chandra Bose, who defeated the moderate put forward by Mahatma Gandhi.

It is also in line with pressure which the Congress Party in the past has brought upon the Government of India, resulting in India's withdrawal, in effect next April, from the Ottawa trade agreement of 1932, the present intention being that that agreement should give place to bilateral trade pacts with other nations individually, under which the Indian commercial element hopes to secure better terms for its indigenious trade.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

of consolidating national sovereignty and sealing reconciliation among Spaniards," the Premier said.

Franco Firm

General Franco long has maintained that he would accept only unconditional surrender of the Government.

French and British diplomats were expected to make new efforts to reconcile the two sides.

An insurgent communiqué announced that the occupation of the Northern Frontier facing France was completed and the war in Catalonia ended.

In the central zone, about one fourth of Spain's territory with 8,000,000 of the Nation's peacetime population of 24,000,000, the Government faced an uphill struggle against the Insurgents turning on Valencia unless peace is concluded soon. Neutral observers predicted peace in Spain within a few days.

General Franco held his Italian troops far from the border and left mostly Navarrese as sentries on the French line. This was in keeping with his pledge to the French Government.

Kennedy Sails for Post

NEW YORK (AP)—Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy sailed Feb. 10 for England in the liner Queen Mary saying he was "just going back to my post." He denied he had ever predicted a European war. "I said when I arrived that I was through with making predictions, either about the stock market or foreign affairs," he said. "I am out of business as a prophet, so I never predicted a European war."

Daily Balloting for Pope

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 11 (AP)—The new Pope will be elected by a two-thirds majority of those of the 62 Cardinals who attend the Conclave.

The time of his coronation will depend on how quickly the balloting is ended.

[The Conclave, under normal procedure, would be opened between Feb. 25 and Feb. 28. Some reports indicate a further delay to permit Cardinals from distant points in the United States and South America to participate in the election.]

The official Vatican Gazette has reminded all Italian officials that Italy was bound under the Lateran Accord in no wise to interfere with the election of a new Pope.

The Government's assurance of full liberty to the conclave recalled the election of 1878 of Leo XIII—the first Pope chosen after the Vatican's loss of temporal power.

At that time Cardinal Manning of England proposed holding the conclave on the Mediterranean Island of Malta to avoid contact with the Italian Government. The plan was abandoned when the Government indicated it might not permit a Pope so elected to enter Rome.

Cardinal Pacelli, to whom falls the most responsible duties during the Interregnum as "Chamberlain" of the Church, has spent the greater part of his career in the Papal Diplomatic Service, since his ordination in 1901.

As Nuncio to Germany, he negotiated a Concordat between the Holy See and Germany in 1929. For this Pope Pius made him Cardinal in December, 1929, and, two months later, Papal Secretary of State to succeed Cardinal Gasparri.

In October, 1936, Cardinal Pacelli visited the United States.

U. S. Unrepresented

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The United States Government will not have a representative at the funeral of Pope Pius, although the Pontiff became a temporal ruler by virtue of the 1929 Lateran Treaty with Italy, an official said yesterday. This is because the United States and the Vatican do not have diplomatic relations, he said.

New York Censor Board Bars Movie From State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The film version of Mark Reed's play, "Yes, My Darling Daughter," made by Warner Brothers, has been banned from exhibition here by the New York State Board of Censors, it was announced Feb. 11. Warner Brothers, the announcement added, have appealed to State Board of Regents in Albany against the ruling by the censors and hopes to induce the Regents to set aside the ruling. The film had private showing for motion picture critics in the projection room of the Warner Brothers office here.

Honey Co-op Plan For Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Plans for the first honey producers' co-operative in Saskatchewan are now under way and will take on the job of marketing Saskatchewan's 1939 honey production, as well as grading and packing it.

Volume of honey now produced is held large enough to justify the formation of a co-operative, to work in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association, which in the past has handled the marketing.

Saskatchewan's 1938 honey crop totaled 2,794,187 pounds, the biggest on record. Value was $242,115. There are more than 4,000 beekeepers in the Province and the business has been growing steadily.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A New Metropolitan Star

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Two pianists of importance occupied Carnegie Hall successively on the evenings of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1—the first, the Russian Alexander Brailowsky; the second, the French Robert Casadésus—and each elected to play Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," which is being driven particularly hard this winter. Comparison being thus invited—indeed, made inevitable—no odium attaches to a declaration that Mr. Casadésus gave the more persuasive account of the work, particularly as regards feeling for form and the right treatment of detail, and also an unhurried tempo in the Finale. On the other hand, it is only fair to Mr. Brailowsky to point out that though he took the Finale at breakneck pace, he did some beautiful playing in the course of the preceding Variations.

Mr. Brailowsky possesses an enviable command of piano tone, tone that is thoroughly musical in all its gradations from pianissimo to fortissimo. Whether he played Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, or Chopin, or skipped the decades to Ravel and Prokofieff, the sheer sonority was a delight. But so persistent were liberties with rhythm and pace that much of this very legitimate pleasure was neutralized.

In the case of Mr. Casadésus no charge could be brought against his musicianship or the purity of his taste, and it is hardly necessary to add that he is also an accomplished technician. His performance of the "Etudes Symphoniques" was as a whole the most satisfactory offered here recently. Before performing that exacting composition he had been heard in Schubert's A major Sonata, op. 20, a rarely played work which he gave with full appreciation of its special charm and of the general richness of its texture, though here and there the listener felt that the melodic line might without harm to the design be thrown into higher relief.

The second half of his program was French—Debussy, Ravel, Chabrier. To single out for special praise individual preludes from the six by Debussy chosen for performance would be a difficult and ungracious task, yet it would be hard not to accord special mention to "Les Collines d'Anacapri" and "La Cathédrale engloutie," each in its way surpassingly fine, as well as to the "Feux d'artifice," a dazzling tour de force.

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One of those unusual nights of opera that without exaggeration may be termed sensational shattered Metropolitan routine on Feb. 2 when Lina Aimaro totally unheralded, emerged in the title role of "Lucia di Lammermoor." The name of this young and comely Italian soprano—a native of Turin, she studied piano and composition at the Milan Conservatory and later on, as a singer appeared at Milan's celebrated opera house La Scala—had been on the Metropolitan list from the beginning of the season, and that was all. The absence in Florida of Lily Pons brought her on the stage, and the result was such an ovation as seldom occurs.

It must not be assumed, however, that the youthful Aimaro is a perfect singer. The lower part of her scale is as yet no match for the upper, nor on this occasion was her execution of florid passages all that it ought to have been—a tendency to aspirate each note of an ascending scale was apparent and the trill was poor. Furthermore, she too often sang white. Nevertheless, Mme. Aimaro disclosed a real gift for florid song and a most gratifying accomplishment in sustained song.

Moreover, she is musical, has abundant feeling, is a real actress, and, above all, can boast a voice of substance and quality. Thanks to this last, as well as to Beniamino Gigli's dramatic singing, the sextet had a force and vitality it had lacked for a blue moon, and elsewhere Mme. Aimaro's flights into the vocal stratosphere were distinguished by solidity of tone and perfect pitch. No wonder the house rewarded her with wild applause!

The occasion was also graced by the best singing, far and away, that Mr. Gigli has done here this season. Whereas in "Aida" he sang only occasionally like the Gigli of international fame, and in "Tosca" only semi-occasionally, as the Master of Ravenswood he was the excelling lyric artist of years gone by, plus a new largeness and range of legitimate dramatic utterance. His acting, too, in both force and discretion was altogether his best of the winter.

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Georges Enesco has now finished his winter's guesting as conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony. His last two programs continued his exhibition of Rumanian music, the composers chosen being Sabin Dragoi, Marcel Mihalovici, and Dino Lipatti, besides the chooser himself. And as a matter of fact the most impressive of the compositions thus auspiciously introduced to New York was the chooser's own orchestral suite, "Villageoise," a brand new work. Commendable, too, was his early Symphony in E flat, which, however, he had made known here several years previously. The non-Rumanian composers on these programs were Beethoven, Mozart, and Deems Taylor.

The Town Hall, on Feb. 5, was the scene of two exceptional concerts—in the afternoon Richard Tauber's second local recital of the season and in the evening the American début of an English ensemble of ten years' standing, the Griller String Quartet. Mr. Tauber, in a program that comprised lyrics by Franz, Grieg, and Schumann, as well as operetta airs, was his own inimitable, engaging self. No single example of singing the season through has surpassed the tenor's delivery of one of his additional numbers, Schubert's "Der Lindenbaum," and that was but a single item of a remarkably pleasant occasion. Of the Griller group, it must suffice for the moment to state without reservation that in quartets by Bax (G major), Mozart (K. 465), and Beethoven (op. 95) they proved themselves an organization of quite the first order.

At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts Annual

"From Schoolhouse Hill," by Mary Townsend Mason, awarded the Mary Smith Prize of $100

At the Pennsylvania Academy

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

So much has been seen and said of social comment in art that its comparative absence from the annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts comes almost as a relief. Not that the American scene is neglected. It appears in all its phases, from Thomas Benton's "Oklahoma," a western farmer in a battered truck chugging along a red dirt road past huge sunflowers, to Paul Sample's "Barber Shop." There are impressions of the prize ring, the race track, baseball, share croppers; Charles Burchfield's old folk in rocking chairs in lavender-gray environment of trees, clapboard house, and snowy mountains; Edward Hopper's blatant, treeless city street; "Railroad Workers" by James Chapin, and a three-tier glimpse (kitchen, bedroom, and factory), into the lives of "Steel Workers," by Harry Sternberg.

Acid political comment, however, is held to the striking simplicity of crude forms in William Gropper's "Against the Wall," and to Nicolas Marsicano's "Invasion."

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Outstanding, however, as individual compositions are John McCrady's figure-teeming conception of a negro "Last Judgment," and Xavier Gonzalez's "Black and White," a canvas developed with striking contrast from such simple material as white wash line, a lounging Negro, and a black background threaded with turquoise.

Rounding out the prize list are "Gray River," by Francis Chapin, accorded the Jennie Sesnan medal for the best landscape, and "From Schoolhouse Hill," by Mary Townsend Mason, winner of the Mary Smith prize of $100 for the best painting by a woman artist resident in Philadelphia.

The Widener Memorial medal for the best work in sculpture was awarded to Harry Rosin for "Hina Papa"; while the Academy's medal of honor, given for the first time in some years, on the basis of general achievement, goes to C. P. Jennewein, chairman of the annual's sculpture jury. A newly instituted $200 popular prize will be given later as the result of public vote.

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The salient feature of the sculpture section is its setting, devised by Jennewein, who has produced effective geometric contrast in an environment of black, gray and white, with touches of gold. Set around a heroic white central figure of "Upheaval," by Gleb W. Derujinsky, the exhibits circle the rotunda and range up and down corridors, striking out from the hub like spokes in a wheel.

The black accents of two panthers by Wheeler Williams pick up the color theme of the staging. Once the theatricality is forgotten in consideration of individual exhibits, however, the unadventurous trend of the sculpture becomes apparent.

There are echoes of a nymph and naiad past in such compositions as Adolph Weinman's "Aphrodite," A. S. Calder's "Naiad With Mask," "Setting Sun" by Chester Beach, and "Siren Call" by Harriet Frishmuth; while "Triton and Dolphin" by Benjamin Hawkins, although presenting one of the more spirited pieces conceived in the streamlined accent of modernity, nevertheless suggests the modernizing of an old baby fountain theme.

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Two types of conventionalization may be noted—the architectural trend as exemplified in Lee Lawrie's "Atlas," and the modern cubistic strain in "Accordion Player" by H. P. Camden.

Arthur Lee's "Great Fortune," a buxom, standing nude, at ease with hands behind head, though able, is uninspired, as is the headless and armless "Venus" by Rudolph Evans.

"Anteater" and "Rhesus Monkey," by Nathaniel Choate, are welcome variations, with genuine sculptural concern with forms.

Echoing the political comment theme in painting is Albert Stewart's "Crucifixion," the limp figure of a soldier draped over a barbed wire fence.

There is excellent modeling in Leo Friedlander's "Fragment Valor," and smart stylization in Paul Manship's stone relief, "Fame," but for sheer charm of wistfulness "Connie," the head of a thin child with pigtails by Henry Ewertz, holds particular appeal.

(This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on Feb. 4.)

Soviet Fade-Out?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

If one may judge by "The North Pole," to be seen at the Forum Cinema, the greatness of Soviet films has departed. "The North Pole" is not merely an indifferent picture; even during the period of their greatest artistic achievement, the Soviets made certain pictures that fell below their own highest standards. "The End of St. Petersburg," for example, which triumphed over the defeat of Tsarism, had not quite the dynamic energy, the heroic fervor, which caused even those politically most strongly opposed to Bolshevism to admit the aesthetic mastery of the treatment of the revolt of the sailors at Odessa in "Potemkin."

"The End of St. Petersburg" was, one might say, a weak member of the "Potemkin" family. But it remained a member of that family all the same. It showed the characteristic virtues of the post-war Russian cinema, though only in a comparatively feeble degree. "The North Pole" does not show those virtues at all.

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Unless one is to become involved in a morass of political controversy, it is essential to regard the Soviet cinema exclusively from the aesthetic standpoint. Considered on this ground, at the peak of their accomplishment, the Soviet films had two principal characteristics. They were revolutionary in content; and they were revolutionary in technique. The first of the characteristics gave them, dramatically speaking, a universal appeal; the second, a universal effectiveness.

There is something in the most constitutionally-minded of audiences that responds to the protest against oppression. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the Russian cinema, with dramatic and emotional gestures, unfuried the red flag of revolution, the cinema goers of England happily enrolled themselves beneath it—until, of course, they got into the polling booths. Some people, indeed, used to feel that the Soviet enchantment might survive even the sight of a voting paper; and consequently films like "Potemkin," "Earth," and "The General Line" were banned by the censorship. In order to see them, one had to journey out into the remotest parts of London, to little wooden shacks, where men in caps and scarves greeted one as "Comrade," and everything seemed delightfully conspiratorial.

These films were also revolutionary in method. The English and Americans used to argue among themselves whether the director, the cast, or the story was the essential part of film making. The Russians acted on the theory that the fundamental constituents of films was the strip of celluloid. The art of cinema lay, according to them, in the manner in which these strips of celluloid were stuck together in the cutting room.

Simply by adroit use of this method of cutting the director Pudovkin once made Capablanca play a fictional part in a film called "The Chess Player." By it inanimate objects like the chandeliers of the Winter Palace in "October" were made into things to stir the heart. Even in "The End of St. Petersburg" cross-cutting was used with startling effect. The early part of the film, during which the Tsarist régime still flourished, was dominated by a huge statue of Peter the Great. Every reference to the Tsardom was followed by a shot of this statue, vast, stolid, apparently unbreakable. The two, by a constant process of association, were linked together in the thought of the audience, so that, when one saw the statue lying shattered upon the ground, one knew, with a direct force that could have been attained in no other way, that the revolution had come.

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"The North Pole," however, shows no cross-cutting whatever. It narrates the air journey of a handful of Soviet natural scientists to the Pole in the most straightforward manner possible. Every element of danger, excitement, or adventure seems to have been carefully eliminated. Photographs of the moving airplanes alternate interminably with shots of monotonous ice fields. When the Pole is reached, the explorers land, build ice huts, cook meals, and embrace effusively. None of these incidents is invested with significance by its method of treatment. Nor has the film any fervor of content. The revolutionary dynamic has vanished. In its place is a nationalism symbolized by hoisting the Soviet flag on a piece of ice which, at one stage in its career, happened to float over the Pole. Certainly the force of the revolution seems to have spent itself in the Russian cinema.

'Methought I Heard a Voice'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Any book relating to the art of singing is opened by its reviewer with a certain trepidation. He has no desire to add to the burdens of an innocent postman and is acutely aware that there exist at least 999 different "methods" of voice production, each of which is the only absolutely infallible one—on this point, at any rate, the voice producers seem to be in complete agreement. It is also an odd fact that virtually all these divergent "methods" claim the traditions of the true bel canto, whatever that may mean. The wise have learned not even to whisper these cabalistic words in singing circles. However, the fact remains that the manipulation of "methods" of voice production has failed to stem a steep decline in the art of singing.

Proof of this, if proof is needed, may be found daily in London concert halls, where there are no successors to a Sims Reeves or a Charles Santley. And who is worthy now to assume the mantle of a Melba, a Caruso, a Chaliapin? When, a few weeks ago, long before the end of a performance of "Judas Maccabaeus," a London audience, like Longfellow's Arabs, folded their tents and as silently stole away, a critic frankly pointed out that Handel demands great singing. Vocal and orchestral ensemble, pace and slickness of style—so important to the modern conductor—were at best no more than secondary in the composer's eyes, as often he had to do without them. The essential factor was first rate singing and he and his works somehow produced English singers who could vie with the then famous "stars" of the Italian opera.

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This brings us to the theories propounded 35 years ago in a book entitled "The Singing of the Future." The author, Ffrangcon-Davies, was himself a singer of international reputation who brought to his art exceptional intelligence, culture, and an idealism that comes almost as a shock in these more commercial days. His book—sponsored by a preface from the leading English composer of the time, Elgar—dropped like a bombshell right into the middle of the camp of the voice producers and the voice placers. For the onlooker the controversy that followed was as amusing as it was expected. The public, however, are little concerned with the "works" inside a grand piano. To them the musical and artistic end is more important than the mechanical and technical means. And because Ffrangcon-Davies ardently shared this view the reissue of his book with a biographical sketch by his daughter, Marjorie Ffrangcon-Davies. (John Lane, The Bodley Head. 8s. 6d.) is both welcome and opportune.

It is not for a reviewer, by taking sides, to add fuel to argument that invariably produces more heat than light, but briefly to survey one or two of the author's ideas that, to some, may seem as cogent today as they were 35 years ago. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the much disputed "voice must grow out of language." To Ffrangcon-Davies "voice production" puts the cart before the horse. "Voices," he asserted, "are produced in such wise that pupils are trained to 'vocalize' (to use technical jargon) the words; that is to say, they are taught to make a sound which is indeed something like, but is not, the word in its purity. Tone or sound is what the average student seeks, 'ab initio,' and not verbal purity. Hence the monotony of modern singing." The cultivators of mere "beauty of voice and vocal plastics" become, as Berlioz wittily calls them, "performers on the larynx." Beauty and agility of voice, it is contended, should result from "linguistic or, if you will, literary purity."

We are asked to conceive the "poetic, imaginative and graphic" Handel being put off with pretty sounds! One cannot, of course, and perhaps it is better not to guess what either Handel or Mozart—both intensely critical of singing—would have to say to many of their modern interpreters, with their lack of characterization, muddy diction and inability to sustain tone. Ffrangcon-Davies held that the good composer, as such, is of all people the best qualified to teach tone or voice production. Ours, of course, is an instrumental age and few composers now write well for the voice.

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To the dictum that voice must grow out of language was added: "singers must begin their studentship with the singing of thoughts; for thought is the fount of language, and language the fount of tone"—in other words the poetical and musical idea must predominate. Perhaps comparatively few singers ever realize how voice-selfconscious they are. Yet if the performer is wholly absorbed by the poetical and musical idea the voice immediately becomes a better, freer, and more obedient servant.

As a singer and great student of the voice once pointed out to the present reviewer, this is a matter of simple observation. Listen to the intonation, range of tone color and quality of the voice when someone describes to his friends an exciting incident that he has just witnessed. Voice-selfconsciousness is entirely absent and the pitch often touches high notes which to the narrator would be difficult if not impossible in a song. The voice, that is to say, is given its natural freedom. But ask the same person to recite a poem and what happens. Intonation instantly becomes cramped and stilled and the tone artificial. It is as if the voice had been placed in a straight-jacket—the "thought" or poetical idea is no longer uppermost.

Something like this happens in the art of singing and it was this element of artificiality—a departure from pure language—which caused Ffrangcon-Davies to rebel against orthodox methods. He never claimed, as so many imagine, that speech and song were the same thing, in fact he said definitely that "speaking and singing are not synonymous." Whether his theories are sound or fallacious must be left to singers themselves to prove or disprove by actual practice. But at least he placed the poet, the composer, the singer and the voice in their right perspective.

Pantomime Dame

By Harold Hobson

London

Some of England's most eminent players are currently to be seen in London, taking parts which at least do them no injustice, in plays that are remarkably successful. Dame Marie Tempest and Mr. John Gielgud in "Dear Octopus," Mr. Emlyn Williams in "The Corn Is Green," and Miss Edith Evans and Mr. Owen Nares in "Robert's Wife" are each maintaining, and even increasing, their already great reputations. Yet the contemporary performance which most truly demonstrates the creative art of the actor is none of these. It is—surprisingly—Mr. G. S. Melvin's Dame in "Babes in the Wood," the pantomime at Drury Lane.

The worse the play, the greater the opportunity it offers the actor, said Charles Lamb over a hundred years ago; and Mr. Ralph Richardson has confirmed the theory to me several times. So, for that matter, has Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

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The tendency of the theater today is against challenging the actor to exert his powers to the full, for, now that men and women of culture and intelligence devote themselves to the drama to a degree which 50 years ago would have seemed impossible, there is great competition to secure for good plays the services of the best players. In consequence, when by chance a leading actor finds himself in a part which has nothing of itself to offer, he is frequently so taken aback by the responsibility of doing all the creative work himself that he falls down before his opportunity, and failure quickly ensues. This does not mean that the state of the contemporary drama is unsatisfactory; rather, perhaps, the contrary. What it does mean is that, for the moment, at any rate, dominance in the theater has passed from the actor to the author.

There is, however, still a race of men who accept cheerfully, as an every-night incident of their trade, the task of evolving an effective performance almost entirely out of their own personality. Give the music hall artist a bare stage, a few lines of indifferent patter, and a backcloth of the Birmingham Town Hall, and he will undertake to convulse an audience within 30 seconds. If he cannot do this he will not remain a music hall artist for much longer than the time it takes him to get off the stage. It is from the Halls that Mr. Melvin has come to pantomime.

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English pantomimes are unique. They begin round about Christmas, and usually continue until the middle of March. Ostensibly they are based on some well-known fairy tale or legend, which, however, serves merely as an excuse for introducing choruses from the year's most popular songs, spectacular transformation scenes, individual acrobatic turns, and rough-and-tumble comedy. The whole disorderly conglomeration has several traditional stock characters, of whom one of the most prominent is the Dame, played by a broad comedian with raddled face and strident voice in a manner that annoys the fastidious and bores the sophisticated. William Archer 40 years ago declared that pantomimes had a great future; but, he insisted, the masculine Dame must go. The masculine Dame, unhappily, has defied Mr. Archer. He still remains, a nuisance, in every English pantomime.

It is this thankless part, without a scrap of humor, taste or genuine feeling to redeem it, that falls to Mr. Melvin in "Babes in the Wood." He shirks nothing; the playing about with paste and water, the lurid underwear, the putting the children to bed, the comic dance, the chatter with the pantomime horse—all these things he takes in his confident and pleasant stride. Everything he does he transforms. For raucous humor he gives a light pathos; for vulgarity a certain grace; for the tediousness of low comedy a touch—yes, and more than a touch—of genuine beauty.

The Nature of Surrealism

By Jan Gordon

London

The definition of art as "a thought and a thing" leaves out quite a lot. It overlooks the crucial point that from the artist's point of view the thing grows out of the original thought, while from the spectator's point of view the thought grows out of the original thing. Thought A, of the artist, and thought B, of the spectator, are really different in kind. One might instance the case of Blake looking through Constable's sketchbook. "Why this," he cried, "is inspiration." "Is it?" answered Constable. "I meant it for drawing." The artist's thought passing into the thing emerges sublimated. It suffers, to parody Shakespeare, an "art change into something new and strange." What Constable intently meant to be drawing looks to Blake like inspiration.

The point often omitted in art arguments is that this "art change" can be effected only by the true artist. There is really no means of teaching how, nor is there any aesthetic method or theory which will hinder the genius, or help the second-rate artist to create a masterpiece.

This statement of accounts was inspired by two exhibitions, one of paintings by Matthew Smith—from the Epstein Collection—at the Leicester Galleries, the other of surrealist paintings by Dr. G. W. Palethorpe and R. Mendikoff at the Guggenheim Gallery. The stress I have laid on the essentiality of the artist as creator against the potentiality of the art theory as creative impulse was roused by the attitude in Dr. Palethorpe's exposition of the basis of Surrealism. She claims that "Surrealism is ushering into the world an Art greater than has hitherto been known, for its potentialities are limitless. And this Art of the future will arrive when completely freed fantasy evolves from uninhibited minds. It will be the dawn of a new art epoch."

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These paintings by Dr. Palethorpe and Mr. Mendikoff are among those produced during a psychopathological research. As M. Jourdain was astonished to find he was speaking prose, the experimenters were apparently astonished to find that they were painting surrealist. But because this seems to prove that a free exploration of the subconscious by aesthetic means does lead to surrealism, it does not warrant Dr. Palethorpe's conclusion that surrealist art will surpass any previous form of art creation.

Nor do I want to argue that it will not. My contention is that it won't make a scrap of difference unless a great artist happens to see in surrealism an opportunity. And when I say great artist I mean great artist. The world had to wait from Homer to Shakespeare to get a poet of the stature that Dr. Palethorpe is talking about. If such an artist comes along the surrealists may say, "I told you so." And if he doesn't come along the anti-surrealists will be able to say the same. But the great artists have a habit of disconcerting the intellegentsia of their days. They often evolve quite unexpected things from their personal needs, as Cézanne and Seurat sidetracked the theories of impressionism and thus led to Picasso, a development, which was, as an Irishman might say, not at all predictable until after it had happened.

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The paintings of the two psychoanalysts are chiefly interesting for the stories they have hidden within them, but the quality of a Matthew Smith, the vitality of his brush, the really startling lambency of his colors, the subtle power of his color schemes are also all things drawn from the subconscious. The difference is that they belong basically to the artist's subconscious.

If the exploration of the subconscious is going to provide so great and so novel an art I don't see why Mr. Robert Gibbings, the founder of the famous Golden Cockerel Press, who is showing at the Stafford Gallery, doesn't erect his new school of submarine drawing into something world-shaking. He claps a kind of air pot on his head and with a stick of graphite and a xylonite board draws direct in the coralline depths, but only at half the full fathoms five. Here he finds a whole universe of novel shapes and of inverted gravitations.

But even his finest successes, such as "Coral Vista" or "Clear Weather," from the Bermuda coast, or "Stagshorn," "Grotto," "Clear Waters," or "A Pile of Porites," from beneath the surface of the Red Sea, only help to prove that the true value of subject matter lies in its power to excite the artist to a proper aesthetic response. One artist may be excited by illustration, another by surrealistic or another by submarine exploration, another by simple representation or by abstraction. But unless the stimulus is converted by the artist into true aesthetic materials, into relationships of form, color and movement, the work will remain as one of the interesting side lines of art, certainly not without its value, but as certainly missing the highest value possible. Mr. Gibbings' undersea explorations have provided him with an extra excitation, but his previous work as fully showed his artistic capacity.

Playwright versus Critics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Frank O'Connor's play, "Time's Pocket," staged at the Abbey on Dec. 26, was condemned by Dublin critics on the ground that its construction halted the action and impeded the development. The author took exception to this attitude and, in a communication to the press, said that "construction, action and development had no more to do with the theater than the man in the moon." He also claimed that Tcheklov and Ibsen, when their first works were produced, were similarly attacked.

Mr. O'Connor's outburst provoked a spirited reply from one of the critics. Thereupon, Mr. Sean O'Faolain came to the defense of Mr. O'Connor and urged that his statement should not be interpreted as the ordinary person would interpret it. Mr. O'Connor was an artist and, as artists, he and Mr. O'Faolain spoke and wrote a different language.

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The controversy constitutes one more of those teacup tempests which have periodically arisen from Abbey productions. In this instance, however, the Abbey has, for once, occupied the position of audience.

Mr. O'Connor and Mr. O'Faolain are novelists of standing. Mr. O'Connor, in collaboration with Hugh Hunt, former Abbey producer, has to his credit three interesting plays. With "Time's Pocket," however, he made his début as sole author. Mr. O'Faolain wrote one play, "She Had to Do Something," which the Abbey staged a year ago. Mr. O'Faolain's play failed for the same reason that "Time's Pocket" has failed. Both plays contain material for an excellent pièce de théâtre but the real play, in each case, is submerged beneath a load of matter which would have its place in a novel but has no place in a play.

One thing that has emerged from the communications of Mr. O'Connor and Mr. O'Faolain is that they have both attempted to introduce new methods into the theater. These methods are clearly those of the novelist. There is nothing new about this. The attempt has been made many times before the advent of either Irish author and it has always failed.

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With the last scene of "Juno and the Paycock," Sean O'Casey broke dramatic law by introducing an anti-climax. But the scene, pregnant with tragedy, gripped the audience and it was therefore justified. In "She Had to Do Something" and in "Time's Pocket," the thread of the plot is broken frequently and the fact calls for imaginative readjustment to the point of irritation. This is completely at variance with the primary purpose of the theater and, therefore, the authors concerned have not been justified. Time is of the essence of the theater and, whereas the novelist has a free rein—also, incidentally, within limits—the dramatist has no such freedom. He must tell his tale lucidly and proceed to his dénouement by the direct route and avoid excursions, however interesting they may be to himself.

For this reason, it must appear that Messrs. O'Connor and O'Faolain have failed to establish their case, albeit they have given us something to talk about in the foyer.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Boy Graded 'NoGood'—Proved His Teacher Mistaken

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

But the Lad Needed the Faith Of Someone—To Win

The Headmaster Who Showed Faith Points Out Wrongs Done by Snap-Judgments, and Urges Encouragement

By Charles H. Sampson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One morning a few years ago a boy almost 17 years of age walked into my office for the purpose of making application for admission to our school. He had his high school record with him enclosed in a sealed envelope. This he passed to me and I, of course, opened it. His record was poor, but the worst thing about it was a statement written in large letters across it which read as follows: "This Boy Is No Good."

Unfortunately (so I thought at the moment) he saw this statement when I opened the folded sheet. Knowing this, I asked for his opinion in regard to it. His reply indicated that while he realized that his record was nothing to boast about, he did not think that any man would go so far as to say that he was "no good." I also thought that it was rather a severe conclusion to draw about any boy in his 'teens.

Personal Opinion Not Sound Judgment

Any man who has talked with thousands of boys, as I have, probably develops a sort of "technique" that enables him to size a boy up to a certain degree as he talks with him. As our conversation drifted along, I gradually formed the conclusion that whoever thought that this young man was no good either had made a hasty statement based upon unchecked facts or had not sufficient experience with boys to judge them fairly. I could not imagine that the latter could be true, because the person who made the statement was an experienced principal of a large high school. What I think actually happened was that this boy, because of a sort of "bubbling over" personality, offended some of his teachers. They, quite naturally, perhaps, reported him as a disturbing influence and as an accumulative result, he got the rating —"no good."

Well, we talked a bit about this situation, but not too much. He made an excellent impression with me in all respects. He was courteous; he used good English; he talked sensibly about his future and his attitude toward it seemed to be satisfactory. We decided to consider the past as water over the dam and to face the future with confidence. I assured him that this decision was all right with me. Was it all right with him? I can almost see, even after the years that have passed since I first met him, the smile that he gave me when I assured him that from this point on there was clear sailing ahead—unless he chose to steer a different kind of course. The opportunity was his to demonstrate his worth.

He Proved Them Wrong

This boy graduated from our school with an excellent record to his credit. He entered a leading New England college and was almost immediately elected president of his class. Incidentally, there were several hundred in his class from which to make a choice. While in college he held other important offices. He was president of the Dramatic and Glee Clubs and was actively engaged in many other extra-curricular activities. This "no-good" boy became one of the most popular boys in his college. Then came graduation and the search for a position.

While in college this young man had, as he went along, done some serious thinking about his future. He had decided to enter the field of teaching, and hoped to become eventually a director and teacher of music in the public schools. He secured a position vacated by a man who had been making a success in it for seven or eight years, and who was good enough to be elected to an important supervisory position in the school system of one of our largest cities. No one was more surprised than the young man himself when notified of his election. I was not surprised. My faith in this young fellow who had been branded as "no-good" had never wavered. He was "making good" not only for himself but for a man who, instead of condemning him for minor faults, had faith enough to believe that once surface rubbish was cleared away, sound stuff would be found beneath it. And so it was.

Now, two years only after graduation from college, and after a year filled with success in his first public school assignment, finds him director of music in a leading university, winning over a group of many candidates, most, if not all, of whom are older and more experienced than he. This boy who was "no good" is probably one of the youngest heads of a college department of any college in this section of the country. He has yet to celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth.

A Moral to This Tale

I have told this story to many young people merely to point out that one should never consider himself a failure until he has made a real attempt to succeed. In the unfolding lesson as represented by this boy's experience one can find a few factors worth, I think, considering. One of the most important of these is, I believe, that this boy, finding himself at a place in his career when a step in the wrong direction might have been disastrous, was willing to turn to a more experienced person for advice, and was glad to weigh it and for the most part follow it. Some boys won't; usually they live to regret their lack of judgment and foresight.

There is also a lesson in a case like this for older persons who have the privilege of guiding and helping young people. We should ever be extremely careful that we do not permanently injure an inexperienced youngster's chances for success by forming conclusions in regard to him that have as their foundation conjecture rather than fact.

Encouragement Needed

I suppose there are hundreds of young people getting nowhere merely because of a wrong start. No doubt, many of these cases would have turned out better if back along the road somewhere someone had said the right instead of the wrong word; had encouraged rather than censured; had been reasonably forgiving instead of even mildly condemnatory.

Snap-judgments in regard to young people of adolescent age and experience are bad. We should be very careful and very thoughtful before we make them.

© Ursula Hartleben

A Junior Orchestra in a London Elementary School.

English Youngsters Learning Music in Ensemble Work

School and Village Orchestras and Choirs on the Increase and Open to All. Similar to Those in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Ensemble music teaching and playing, so accepted a part of the school systems in the United States, is developing steadily in England, and children's orchestras and choirs are being formed in many English towns and in country schools. These are valuable not only for the increased knowledge of orchestral music they bring, but also because by joining a choral society the child is taken out of himself and made to feel part of a whole.

Ensemble or concerted music has also a wholesome disciplinary influence. It develops self-control, and, further, orchestras give an opportunity to many to "feel delight," as Aristotle put it, in active participation. The universal popularity of community singing is largely due to the pleasure of working rhythmically together as a body.

Apart from the development of self-control, singing in a choir or choral society enhances self-reliance and alertness. Furthermore, many juniors who are diffident as soloists find delight in playing in an orchestra where they become one of a group, and where the resulting music is more pleasing to them than their own unaided efforts. This has led to the development of school orchestras both in towns and in rural communities. It is possible to buy stringed instruments by paying installments. Sometimes, too, they are supplied by the school authorities. A percussion band for the first class of juveniles often leads to surprisingly good results. In one district the children worked up an entertainment for which they charged an entrance fee of threepence, and in this way they made enough money to buy their own percussion instruments.

Some villages start classes for stringed instruments and engage an instructor for the county in which they are situated. From these classes the nucleus for an orchestra is formed.

Children Eager To Learn

Most elementary school children are willing learners, for it is a thrill to them to be given an opportunity to take lessons and they regard them as a treat. Children learn to conduct at as early an age as eight years by taking it in turn to conduct their own singing. It is astonishing how much imagination and pleasure in the performance is shown by even the youngest children. Preliminary aural training is first given and leads up to the singing lessons.

The children's choirs which compete in county festivals of music are drawn from church or chapel, women's institutes, or mixed choirs. Many meet once a week, and under a qualified instructor practice the works on the syllabus sent out by their rural community council. When the festival is held in the spring, the competing choirs are judged by some competent authority on music. Some festivals are open only to local talent. These are to be preferred as they encourage the music in the neighborhood. The open festivals, on the other hand, attract choirs whose chief interest it is to compete for cups and other prizes. The choirs are allowed to sing one song of their own choosing, the other must be picked from a syllabus sent out to all the choirs. The village choirs perform a useful function in keeping alive old folk songs which otherwise might be lost or neglected.

Improving The Quality

Anyone may attend a festival on payment of a small fee, which goes toward defraying the expenses of printing of programs, and so on. Some communities engage the services of a well-known soloist as it is found that a good concert brings in the wherewithall which allows of more ambitious efforts being made.

Any festival is elegible to join the Federation of Music Festivals and so get the benefit of its advice and encouragement. Some of the festivals in and round London have enormous entries, sometimes as many as a hundred children competing in playing the set piece. Festivals are excellent for keeping up a high standard of performance. Those who attend regularly learn to perfect their choral music. They also learn to take defeat well when they fail to gain the desired certificate or cup.

'Gathered Grace'—With Two Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Friends:

May I share a little experience which made me realize once again how very important and helpful the Parent Column letters are.

Last week a young woman called at my home as a representative of a very large publishing house and it was her desire to sell me a set of expensive books dealing with children, children's problems, and the correct handling of them. I appreciated her thoroughness in presenting the subject and I realized her product would no doubt meet a need in a great many homes, but I also felt a great sense of gratitude for the wonderful store of material we have offered us every week through the Monitor's Parent Column.

One mother is clipping helpful letters from The Parent and is classifying them under stated subjects, thus making a ready reference file for her own use or for sharing with receptive friends.

The Parent

One of the myriad duties of parents seems to lie in helping children to learn the little graces of life without forcing them in any way. A natural, spontaneous acknowledgment of favors received, a thoughtfulness for others, and the art of friendly association are just a few of these.

I have two boys, seven and four years of age, and I find there are many avenues in the home for expressive contact with others. I started both the boys at an early age to using the telephone for many things. I find that when there is a shyness or reticence about expressing thanks to someone face to face, they are often very willing to do this by telephone. I believe this is a much better method than trying to force an expression, and I also believe that they will gradually lose any sense of fear or embarrassment. The youngest boy is just beginning to "help mother" by answering the telephone. He loves the little responsibility and is very conscientious about giving only the correct information. The seven-year-old, when going to a playmate's home after school, uses the telephone to inform me that he has arrived.

When there is more than one child in the family, parents often have to cope with a subtle thought of competition in the children's thinking. One of the best ways to relieve this situation, I have found, is to encourage appreciation, constructive criticism, and genuine interest in each child for the other's work. They usually respond to this method quickly and are soon showing with pride something that "brother has done."

In the early years of schooling, perhaps parents may do their children a beneficial service if they will teach them always to respect the decision of their teacher and never to excuse work badly done or left undone by placing any blame on the instructor. It is so much better to iron out any real difficulty with the teacher directly. Laxity along this line often takes a student all through high school and college holding a subtle thought he didn't make his grade because of some shortcoming on the teacher's part.

It does seem that it is the little foxes that spoil the vine, and therefore I wish to express gratitude again for the many times I have been helped with some problem of child discipline by reading the fresh ideas contained in this column.

(Mrs.) H. O.

A Place for Toys

Illinois

Dear Editor:

The many ideas received from the Parent Column regarding the keeping and decorating of children's rooms prompts me to offer two of my experiences.

My boy's favorite hobbies were tying trout flies and building airplanes. What to do with them when completed was a problem. I was forever breaking the fragile planes or catching the fish hooks in my fingers.

One day the idea came to me to suspend the planes by silk threads from the ceiling. Using thumb tacks and varying lengths of thread I fastened them right above his bed where the currents of air kept them in motion to the great delight of the boy.

A large piece of black velvet hung on rods and covered with the brilliant flies, both large and small, made a very fascinating wall decoration of great interest to all visitors.

(Mrs.) A. V. D.

A Saturday Column

'Pillow Books'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is almost seven o'clock," said Ina May eagerly, "and that is Pillow Book time."

"Goody!" cried Clare, her younger sister. "I saved a nice kitten picture for my Pillow Book tonight."

"Is this some kind of a new game?" asked the aunt who was taking care of the children while their mother was away.

"No, not a game," replied Ina May. "There, the clock is striking seven. Now we can bring out our Pillow Books. Mother bought them for us and every night at seven o'clock we write in them the last thing before we go to bed. Then we keep them all the rest of the time under our pillow. Mother says people used to do that a long, long time ago. We write the nice things that happen in the day and then we go to sleep happy."

The aunt looked with interest at the two large, blank books the children brought her from their bedroom. The outsides were covered with decorative papers in red and gold, and pasted on the inner cover in each book was a colored picture of children at play. The first page had the name of each child printed in red letters, and the title "Pillow Book" in red and gold.

"Oh, they are lovely books," said the aunt. "I hope you write one every year and keep them all for a Pillow Book library to read to other little girls when you are grown up."

"I can't write much in mine yet," said Clare, "because I am only in the first grade, but every new word I learn I put down here at night. I cut out pictures for some of my pages. Sometimes I draw the things we drew in school. If there is something very nice I want to put in my book I tell mother or Ina May and they write it down for me."

"Since we started our Pillow Books, every little girl on our street has one," said Ina May. "We have lots of fun reading them to each other."

"Tonight I'll put in my kitten picture and Ina May can write that Aunt Jane was here and made us gingerbread men for our supper," said Clare happily. L. L. R.

From the Print Shop, a Valentine Sent Good News 'Round the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

It was Valentine's Day, 1938, and the girls of the printing department of one of the largest Trade Schools for Girls in New England were having a discussion. A guest-speaker was coming for their midwinter Assembly—a guest-speaker who had been with them before, and whom they had learned to love. The girls of the school were planning Valentine surprises for her.

"I saw the cake that the girls of the bakeshop have ready," said one. "It had her name on the top, and did it look good? Um-m-m."

"The girls of the cafeteria have a grand lunch planned, with the table decorated in great shape," said another.

The girls of the printing department were planning to print some personal stationery as their "valentine."

"But what are we going to put on it," said a third. "We must decide right away or it won't be ready. Still—I think we should wait, and ask her what she would like to have on it."

After some discussion, a committee of girls was sent to confer with the guest before luncheon. They returned to say:

"She wants us to print what we like. She says she will enjoy thinking we planned it." So the girls set to work. Six thick pads of letter paper, with envelopes to match, were printed, made up, and sent to their friend within the week.

A week later there was again excitement in the school print shop.

"Look at this," cried the head of the shop. "She has thanked us in a little story. Listen, girls, all of you." And she read the following letter.

I have written three letters on the paper this morning. The first has gone to Japan to give permission to an humble Japanese pastor to translate some of my stories into Japanese. He "hopes" to get the money to do it, if I agree. So I have written him to go ahead. The second letter went to California to try to help one of my young friends whose mother has suddenly passed on, leaving Kate alone and penniless. I have been sending her a letter of introduction to one of my friends there. The third letter has gone to one of our large federal prisons to answer a question asked me by a man who is soon to be released, after ten years there. His question was, "What attitude will my son take toward me?" I knew. So, girls, your paper already has gone, probably, nearly around the world, and is carrying good news to three puzzled, troubled folks.

"To think we started all that by printing a pad of paper," called one of the girls who was busy taking type from a box. "I'll say our Valentine's Day was a success."

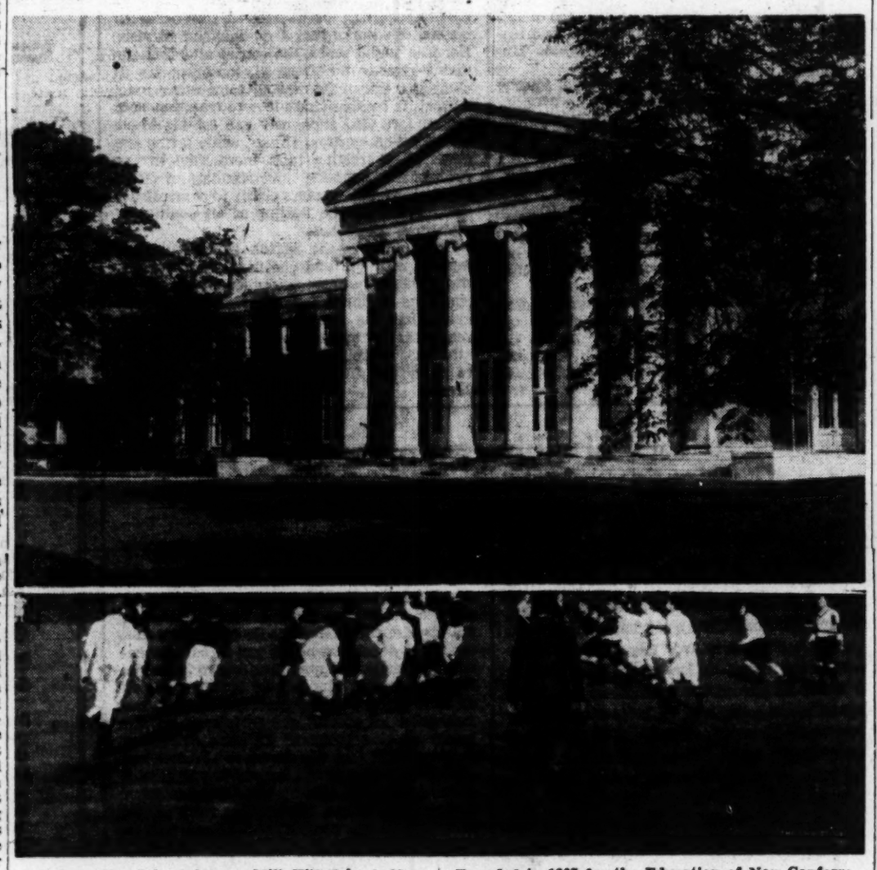
For days afterward the girls talked of their letter; they showed it to businessmen who came into the shop; then the matter was dropped.

September came. Three times their friend the guest-speaker had given permission to friends to use the story of the Valentine gift. One morning the postman brought to her door a business envelope bearing a western trade mark. Opening it, she read,

"Enclosed you will find a check for thirty dollars made over to you. I used the story at the convention, as I told you I intended to do. This is the pay I received. Would you like to make the gift of the girls go a little further? Please send $10 to Japan; $10 to the girl who lost her mother; and $10 to the man who, I suppose, is already out of prison. I hope he is with his boy. If you go to see the girls again, will you say to them that I think theirs was one of the nicest valentines that I have heard of. And think how far it will go by the time you have used all six of the big pads they gave you!"

So the checks were sent. After a time the guest-speaker's Bedtime Stories, which were translated by the humble Japanese pastor, came in Japanese, and they are already working in a school for Japanese children in New York City.

A good deed goes on and on. It can never die, for it is born of good will, and it has the wings of an eagle. M. E. O.



Above—The School House, Mill Hill School, Near London, England. Below—A Rugger Game on Top Field. This English Public School for Boys Was Founded in 1807 for the Education of Non-Conformists When the Older Universities Were Not Open to Them.

Mill Hill From Its Hundred-Acre Height

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The same causes which led to the sailing of the Mayflower from Plymouth to New England in 1620 led also in 1660 to the ejection from his living at Edgware in Middlesex of the Rev. Richard Swift, who, on his ejection, moved to Mill Hill and founded a school. Swift was minister at Edgware under the Cromwellian régime and lost his living and also his right to exercise his ministry on the restoration of the Monarchy.

There was more than the mere achievement of freedom of worship for themselves in the balance when the hundred exiles set forth from Plymouth in their little barque to found a New England. In England the spirit of democracy struggled for long with the aristocratic forces installed around the throne. In New England, freed from these shackles, the Pilgrims and their descendants found fruitful soil for the growth of democratic ideas alike in government and religion. So in the case of Richard Swift—there was more involved in his ejection than either he or his ejectors had any conception of.

Two years later under the Act of Uniformity of 1662 many hundreds of English clergymen were ejected from their livings for refusing to conform to its requirements. With 1662 organized Nonconformity began in England, and it has had a continuous life from then until now. It is probable that Mill Hill saw the foundation of the first Nonconformist School. Swift passed away in 1701 and with him, for a while, his school. A hundred years later a group of Free Church divines and merchants in London resolved to found at Mill Hill a School of the type of the leading English Public Schools of the time, but with no restrictions on religious beliefs. From its Puritan origin in the seventeenth century and Free Church foundation in the nineteenth century, Mill Hill developed into an interdenominational school on a scale which enabled it to rank with the leading Public Schools.

These Public Schools are so called because they differ both from private establishments and state institutions. They are "public" in that they are administered by independent bodies of Governors and are, generally, boarding schools.

Mill Hill School, which is situated on the borders of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, today consists of a School House for 120 boarders, four Boarding Houses of 45 boys each, and day boys numbering 50; and a Junior School numbering 130. The School House, which was built in 1826, was designed by Sir William Tite, the architect of the Royal Exchange. The Junior School was designed by the brothers Adam in the eighteenth century. The picturesque grounds cover an area of 150 acres, and form the crest of a ridge over 400 feet high with commanding views in all directions. The School House stands in the old botanical garden of Peter Collinson, who was a friend of Benjamin Franklin's. Collinson was a botanist of international repute and he and John Bartram, the founder of the first Botanical Garden in the New World, regularly exchanged both specimens and correspondence. Many of Collinson's rare trees and plants survive today in the gardens at Mill Hill.

The school's curriculum is a wide one, not based entirely on the classics, but incorporating modern languages, science, history, mathematics and current affairs. The League of Nations Union has a strong branch at the school and international summer schools are quite a feature.

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The Home Forum

"Old North"

I COULD look down through perforated iron floors to the place where, two stories below, library patrons and attendants were moving busily about at files and book stacks. The lunette windows of my eyrie, their sills flush with the floor and their caps waist-high when I stood, gave bare glimpses of trees and a church tower in truncated section. I had the loft of the library to myself and a book-lover's feast spread before me. There, seated on a stool, with my feet on one shelf and my elbows on another, I made the acquaintance of Christopher North.

This does not mean that Christopher North was an unheard-of name. I knew, vaguely, that in the first half of the last century there was an Edinburgh professor, called John Wilson, who was Christopher North to the literary world; that he wrote critical essays; and, I dimly recalled, novels and verse.

♪ ♪ ♪

HERE IN THE library loft, in the congenial company of his elders—Smollett, Fielding, Defoe, and Addison—within easy reach of Miss Austen and Miss Edgeworth, and close beside Carlyle who said of Christopher North that he was the most gifted of all our literary men, "yet intrinsically he has written nothing that can endure," I found "The Works of Professor Wilson of the University of Edinburgh," in twelve volumes.

There were volumes of essays and of "recreations," one of poetry and one of tales, and four volumes labeled by a name that sounded familiar, "Noctes Ambrosianae."

John Wilson's first book, a collection of verse, was published in 1812. Between that year and 1846 came a dozen other books, the later among them made up in great measure of his contributions to *Blackwood's Magazine*. As professor of Moral Philosophy, John Wilson served the University of Edinburgh from 1820 to 1851. As contributor and literary editor, Christopher North served *Blackwood's* from 1817 to 1852. In the course of those years, he became a landmark in Edinburgh's social and literary scenes.

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THE "NOCTES AMBROSIANAE" were the first to catch my eye. They are imaginary conversations, contributed to *Blackwood's* during a period of thirteen years. Lockhart, Maginn, and Hogg wrote for the magazine under that title, and frequently Wilson wrote in collaboration with one or another of those friends. The conversations in the collected works are entirely his own. Professor Ferrier, editor of the collection and Wilson's son-in-law, says that the "Noctes Ambrosianae" derived their name from Ambrose's Tavern, where the author and his friends often met, but that the true Ambrose's is to be found only in the author's imagination.

The characters in the conversations are Professor Wilson himself as Christopher North, pictured whimsically as a sixty-year-old bachelor with a crutch; James Hogg, rustic poet, as the Ettrick Shepherd, one of the finest of character studies; and the pundit, musician, and social arbiter, Timothy Tickler, who was Professor Wilson's uncle, Robert Sym. These good companions, magnified and idealized, converse on men and manners, scenery and theories, books and politics.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHRISTOPHER NORTH WAS evidently a kind of early nineteenth-century columnist, with far more than a column, however, at his disposal. Like the columnist, too, he occasionally gave his friends a kindly pat on the back. In a quite modern vein, he once put his critical comments of some contemporary writers in the form of a dissertation on voices—the voices being the cheep of the scribblers ("mouth sma', teeth sma', tongue sma', head sma', the creetur himself sma' "), the skreigh of those who viewed with alarm, the penny trumpet of those who proclaimed their own wares, the lisp and burr, the bubble and squeak, and the Highland bagpipe.

As the "Noctes" progressed, they grew more and more Scotch, until volume four is nearly all in braid Scots.

Wilson was really a genial soul and, as poet and novelist, he ladled out sentiment thick as syrup, but in the guise of Christopher North he often spilled acid. Imagine the feelings of Barry Cornwall (Bryan Proctor), on reading one of Christopher's back-handed compliments: "I love Barry, for he writes pretty—very pretty verse."

In the volume of "Essays," there is plenty of devastating reviewing. In those days a reviewer was a critic, with all the fault-finding connotations of that word. Of a certain "Young Lady's Book," evidently a treatise on etiquette, he observed: "We no sooner dipped into (the chapter on) 'Moral Deportment' than we liked the volume. We despise your brilliant people." And later he added: "We do not wish to have our lustre as reviewer obscured by that of the review."

♪ ♪ ♪

THE MOST FAMOUS of North's reviews, at least the one that has lasted long enough to be included in collections of English essays, is that of Tennyson's "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical." Tennyson was twenty-one years old when he got up courage to have his little volume published. The review, which runs as no review nowadays is allowed to do, to a dozen pages, begins by saying that "almost all men, women, and children are poets, except those who write verses." Versifiers are "a peculiar people, impotent of good works. . . . 'Tis said that from those who survive is drawn the supply of theatrical critics." However, there are some promising boys. Among them Alfred Tennyson has been acclaimed by the Westminster Review and other "critics of cockneydom."

Old North does not agree with this eulogistic foolishness. "The Merman," "The Mermaid," "The Owl," "The Kraken," for example, are dismal drivel. Then, "having shown by gentle chastisement that we love Alfred Tennyson," North goes on, judiciously, to show wherein his work is good, and praises "The Ode to Memory," "Mariana," "Isabel," "The Sleeping Beauty," and in particular "Recollections of the Arabian Nights." "Alfred Tennyson is a poet"; but he has much to unlearn.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE ESSAY IS typical of North's torrential style, and his very positive opinions. Even so, he was considered, for his times, an indulgent critic.

Tennyson had a reply for that particular review:

> You did late review my lays,
> Crusty Christopher;
> You did mingle blame and praise,
> Rusty Christopher.
> When I learnt from whence it came
> I forgave you all the blame,
> Musty Christopher;
> I could not forgive the praise,
> Rusty Christopher.

There are also those famous essays on food. One of them was written ostensibly as a review of a book on cookery by a certain Mrs. Margaret Dod. The fact that it was a review did not hamper the writer or keep him from ranging the world over. He gives recipes for haggis, hotch-potch, sheep's-head broth, and rumbledethumps. He plays with imagined devices for getting enough to eat at a large party, but confesses that it is practically impossible. He enlarges on the subject of plain eating, and designates Madame Genlis, who said she once swallowed a live minnow out of politeness, the All-time Champion Plain-Eater.

♪ ♪ ♪

AMONG THE COLLECTED works of Professor Wilson were two volumes of "Recreations," in which he discoursed fervently about out-door life. He was devoted to all kinds of sport, and could tramp *seventy* miles in a day, it is said. That sounds like a tall tale, but to it may be added another—that he could write thirteen hours at a stretch. "The Recreations" bring North-Wilson closest to his readers and substantiate the comment of Dickens: that he looked as if he had just come from the Highlands and never had a pen in his hand. Long flaxen hair, falling wildly under a broad-brimmed hat, blue-checked shirt and no waistcoat, head in the air, keen blue eyes opened at their widest, a wiry sharp-eyed terrier at his heels, he shook the very streets of Edinburgh as he strode their length.

Carlyle seems to have been right in his prophecy that Christopher North's work would not endure in spite of the author's gifts, for it cannot be called "enduring" to be bound in leather backs and put away in a library loft. There are, nevertheless, torrents of good reading in his books; literally torrents, for words, images, digressions flowed from him with impetuous energy. If only one had time! But light began to fade in the library loft and I went downstairs. Perhaps, some other day—

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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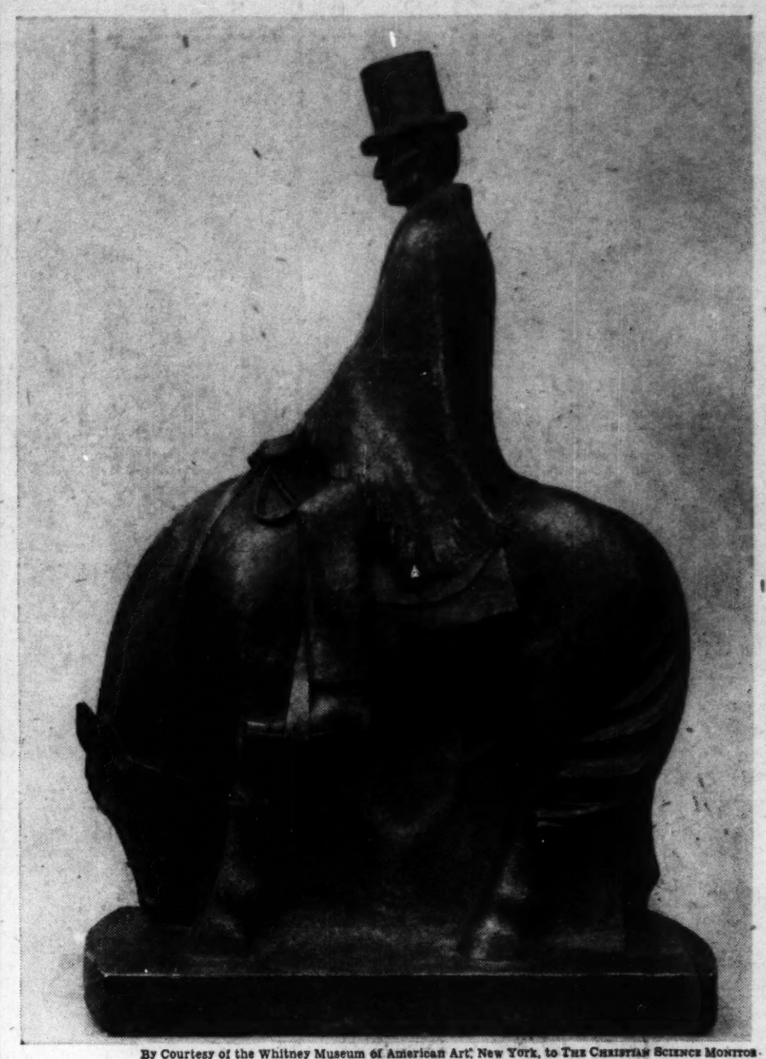

By Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LINCOLN": *By Warren Wheelock.*

INNUMERABLE artists must, first and last, have offered to an unusually responsive public their individual concepts of Abraham Lincoln. Widely have their concepts differed, in accordance with the sensitiveness and understanding of the mentalities of their creators. Some are couched in prose or in verse, some chiseled from marble or cast in smooth bronze, some shaped in impermanent plaster. St. Gaudens has given us his noble portrayal as seen in the statue in Chicago and in London's Parliament Square; Daniel Chester French, out of the depth of his experience and sympathy, has left us the heroic-sized Lincoln of the Memorial in Washington; and a modern artist, Warren Wheelock, has recently produced this plaster cast of Lincoln on horseback.

Here is a lesser creation, of course, perhaps not even an important one. And yet it has significance; for it seems that any artist whose thought dwells upon the character of Lincoln rises to heights before unachieved. It would be easy to say that this plaster cast is grotesque and unlovely. The stovepipe hat, surmounting the thin, erect figure of the man, the neatly folded shawl, the foreshortened leg with the foot in the stirrup—well, these are admittedly far from beautiful.

Yet there is inherent in this crude, square figure an unmistakable dignity and strength. Once again Lincoln has triumphed. Apparently no one can touch that great traditional figure without suggesting a measure at least of Lincoln's true import to America and to the world. In the London production of John Drinkwater's play, an Irishman played the leading part—an Irishman short of stature who spoke with a pronounced brogue. And yet everyone accepted his characterization of Lincoln as authentic. Lincoln himself came through, unmarred.

So, looking at this humble presentation, one is quieted and humbled. On the advent of another twelfth of February, one pauses to be grateful for Abraham Lincoln, that he lived and made his mighty contribution to civilization.

As One Painted Lincoln

THE President [Mr. Lincoln] had preceded me, and was already deep in Acts of Congress, with which the writing-desk was strewed, awaiting his signature. He received me pleasantly, giving me a seat near his own arm-chair; and after having read Mr. Lovejoy's note, he took off his spectacles and said, "Well, Mr. Carpenter, we will turn you loose here, and try to give you a good chance to work out your idea." Then, without paying much attention to the enthusiastic expression of my ambitious desire and purpose, he proceeded to give me a detailed account of the history and issue of the great proclamation. . . .

"As nearly as I remember," said he, "I sat near the head of the table; the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War were here, at my right hand; the others were grouped at the left."

At this point I exhibited to him a pencil sketch of the composition as I had conceived it, with no knowledge of the facts or details. The leading idea of this, I found, to be entirely consistent with the account I had just heard. I saw, however, that I should have to reverse the picture placing the President at the other end of the table, to make it accord with his description.

I had resolved to discard all appliances and tricks of picture-making, and endeavor as faithfully as possible, to represent the scene as it actually transpired; room, furniture, accessories, were all to be painted from the actualities. It was a scene second only in historical importance and interest to that of the Declaration of Independence; and I felt assured, that, if honestly and earnestly painted, it need borrow no interest from imaginary curtain or column, gorgeous furniture or allegorical statue. . . .

When friends said to me, as they frequently did, "Your picture will be bald and barren," my reply was, "If I cannot make the portraiture of the scene itself sufficiently attractive without the false glitter of tapestry hangings, velvet table-cloths, and marble columns, then I shall at least have the satisfaction of having failed in the cause of truth."

I reasoned this way: The most important document submitted to a cabinet during our existence as a nation is under discussion. A spectator permitted to look in upon the scene would give little thought and small heed to the mere accessories and adjuncts of the occasion. His mind would settle upon the immortal document—its anxious author, conscious of his solemn responsibility, announcing his matured and inflexible purpose to his assembled councillors. He would listen with unparalleled eagerness to the momentous sentences uttered for the first time in the ears of men, and to the discussion upon them, impatient of mere formalities and technicalities. . . . Above all, the issues involved:—the salvation of the Republic—the freedom of a Race. . . . The republican simplicity of the room, with its thronging associations, will more than counterbalance the lack of splendor, and the artistic mania for effect. I will depend solely for my success upon the interest of the subject and the truthfulness of its presentation." And this purpose I carried with me to the end.—From "Six Months at the White House With Abraham Lincoln: The Story of a Picture," by F. B. CARPENTER (1867).

Helen Keller in Paris

ATTENDED a reception at 11 a. m., given at the George-V Hotel in honour of Gutzon Borglum, sculptor of the Thomas Paine statue I was to have unveiled. . . .

Polly had hardly a moment to glance round the handsome reception room or I to caress the roses when the handshaking began. Among the most interesting persons I met first were Jules Romains, the novelist, who is influencing French thought on social problems. He told me about the new series he is now writing called *Men of Good-Will*. Then came Madame Marcelle Kraemer-Bach, *avocate à la cour de Paris*, a woman of penetrating intelligence. Mrs. Hamilton, of the American Embassy, told me she was of the same family tree as Thomas Paine. I began to wonder where Mr. Borglum was when in he walked, and all eyes were turned to him.

In his firm, vital hand I recognized the fearless sculptor I had imagined. He gave me a sense of extraordinary perceptiveness and independence. . . .

Yielding to a sudden impulse, I uttered a long-cherished wish that it was possible for me to touch the Rodin masterpieces. Mr. Borglum's swift question took away my breath, "Would you like to see them to-morrow if it can be arranged?" . . .

"I knew Rodin well," he went on, "and his work has a very intimate significance for me. I will go to the museum and show the masterpieces to you." I was so thrilled I wondered if my fingers had misreported his words.—From "Helen Keller's Journal," by HELEN KELLER. (Copyright, 1938, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.—London: Michael Joseph.)

Code

SIGHING
In little gusts
The driven, windswept flakes
Tap February's code upon
The pane.

MARION LEE

Divine Law Operative

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW quickly business problems would be solved if mankind understood the law of divine Principle, and utilized this understanding! When the law of God is spiritually understood, it can be demonstrated with absolute certainty, and it will be found applicable to every human experience, individual and collective. Christian Science proves the practicality of divine law. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this blessed truth, in "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1), defines Christian Science as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

The law of divine Principle was made manifest in the following experience. A man who was unjustly threatened with a sit-down strike at his place of business, sought the help of a Christian Science practitioner. He was assured that he had nothing to fear, since God's law of harmony is eternally operative; that there is but one governing law operating in the unobstructed realm of Mind, and that the forces of materialism are therefore without entity or reality.

The understanding of God's law was applied, with the result that on the day when the strike was to have taken place, perfect harmony reigned at his place of business. When evil was recognized to be but an impersonal belief in a power apart from God, presuming to invade and destroy His government—which it cannot do—the error vanished into nothingness. There is no circumstance, no injustice in the world, empowered to defeat the law of infinite Mind. One who places his trust wholeheartedly in God may echo the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 118:6), "The Lord is on my side; I will not fear: what can man do unto me?"

Christ Jesus, the master Christian, understood the law of God, divine Principle, and he never deviated in his reflection of Love. When he was brought before Pilate, charged with being a malefactor, Pilate asked (John 19:10), "Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?" Jesus answered simply (19:11), "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." The Master's conscious at-one-ment with the Father enabled him spiritually to rise above the supposititious power of material sense, or material so-called law. He annulled every material law through his understanding of spiritual law, and thus he proved and demonstrated the eternality of Life, God.

The same spiritual laws which Christ Jesus demonstrated are operative today. Those who, through the illumination of Christian Science, are endeavoring to follow in his footsteps, are gaining the same spiritual understanding, and learning to do the works that he did. Of such the Master said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do." And Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 326): "If we wish to follow Christ, Truth, it must be in the way of God's appointing. Jesus said, 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also.' He, who would reach the source and find the divine remedy for every ill, must not try to climb the hill of Science by some other road. All nature teaches God's love to man, but man cannot love God supremely and set his whole affections on spiritual things, while loving the material or trusting in it more than in the spiritual." A scientific understanding of God's supremacy quickens one's ability to demonstrate spiritual law in the healing of all manner of discordant conditions.

How urgent is the world's present need of workers with spiritual vision—consecrated, active workers, to prove the practicability of the teachings of Christ Jesus! Christian Scientists know that the rules of divine Principle are demonstrable; and those who set their "whole affections on spiritual things" are endeavoring to carry on the healing ministry of Christ Jesus.

While the material senses seem to bear witness to the turbulent existence of wars, strikes, international unrest, fear of human power, and man-made laws, the Christianly scientific worker knows that the leaven of Truth is silently, steadily purifying human consciousness, thereby overcoming the beliefs of sin, disease, and death. The understanding of Truth is permeating human consciousness, strengthening faith in spiritual law and uniting men through the acknowledgment of one omnipotent Mind, unfolding peace and harmony. The universal law of God, infinite Love, is ever operating for good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Loi divine est opérante

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES problèmes que présentent le travail ou les affaires seraient bien vite résolus si les hommes comprenaient la loi du divin Principe et s'ils mettaient à profit cette intelligence! Spirituellement comprise, la loi de Dieu peut être démontrée avec une certitude absolue; on constatera dès lors qu'elle est applicable à toutes les circonstances humaines, soit individuelles soit collectives. La Science Chrétienne prouve le caractère pratique de la loi divine. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de cette vérité bénie, définit en ces termes la Science Chrétienne (*Rudiments de la Science Divine*, p. 1): "La loi de Dieu, la loi du bien, qui interprète et démontre le Principe divin et la règle divine de l'harmonie universelle."

La loi du divin Principe se manifesta par exemple dans le cas suivant. Un homme que son personnel menaçait injustement d'une grève "sur le tas," eut recours à un praticien de la Science Chrétienne. On l'assura qu'il n'avait rien à craindre, car la divine loi d'harmonie opère éternellement; on lui dit que dans le libre royaume de l'Entendement, une seule loi gouverne, et qu'en conséquence les forces du matérialisme n'ont ni entité ni réalité.

Ces Scientistes Chrétiens appliquèrent la compréhension de la loi divine, et il en résulta qu'au jour fixé pour la grève, ce fut au contraire l'harmonie parfaite qui régna dans la maison de commerce. Ils avaient reconnu que le mal n'était qu'une croyance impersonnelle à une force séparée de Dieu, laquelle voudrait envahir et détruire Son gouvernement — chose impossible; dès lors l'erreur s'était évanouie dans son néant originel. Aucune circonstance, aucune des injustices dont souffre le monde n'est autorisée à rendre nulle la loi de l'Entendement infini. Celui qui met toute sa confiance en Dieu peut répéter avec le Psalmiste (Psaume 118:6): "L'Eternel est pour moi, je ne craindrai rien: que pourraient me faire les hommes?"

Le Christ Jésus, le Chrétien par excellence, comprenait la loi de Dieu, du divin Principe, et sans déviation reflétait l'Amour. Lorsqu'il fut accusé d'être un malfaiteur et qu'on le fit comparaître devant Pilate, ce dernier demanda (Jean 19:10): "Ne sais-tu pas que j'ai le pouvoir de te délivrer et le pouvoir de te crucifier?" Jésus répondit simplement (19:11): "Tu n'aurais aucun pouvoir sur moi, s'il ne t'avait été donné d'en haut." Conscient de son union avec le Père, le Maître pouvait, en esprit, s'élever plus haut que le pouvoir hypothétique du sens matériel ou de la prétendue loi matérielle. Annulant toutes les lois matérielles par sa compréhension de la loi spirituelle, il prouva et démontra l'éternité de la Vie, de Dieu.

Les lois spirituelles démontrées par le Christ Jésus sont toujours opérantes. Aujourd'hui, grâce aux lumières de la Science Chrétienne, maints disciples s'efforcent de suivre les traces de Jésus; acquérant peu à peu la compréhension spirituelle, ils apprennent à faire les mêmes œuvres que leur Modèle. Le Maître avait dit en effet (Jean 14:12): "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais; il en fera même de plus grandes." Et dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare, à la page 326: "Si nous désirons suivre le Christ, la Vérité, cela doit se faire comme Dieu l'a décrété. Jésus dit: 'Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais.' Celui qui voudrait arriver à la source et trouver le divin remède pour tous les maux, ne devrait essayer de gravir la colline de la Science par aucun autre chemin. Toute la nature enseigne l'amour de Dieu pour l'homme, mais l'homme ne peut aimer Dieu par-dessus tout et vouer toute son affection aux choses spirituelles, tant qu'il aime les matérielles ou qu'il a plus de confiance en ce qui est matériel qu'en ce qui est spirituel." Comprendre scientifiquement la suprématie de Dieu, stimule notre aptitude à démontrer la loi spirituelle par la guérison des inharmonies de tout genre.

Actuellement, le monde a grand besoin de bons travailleurs aux vues spirituelles — de travailleurs actifs et consacrés, qui prouvent le caractère pratique de ce qu'enseigna le Christ Jésus. Les Scientistes Chrétiens savent que les règles du divin Principe sont démontrables; et ceux qui vouent toute leur "affection aux choses spirituelles" s'efforcent d'exercer à l'instar du Christ Jésus le ministère de la guérison.

Les sens matériels rendent témoignage à l'existence turbulente de divers éléments — guerres, grèves, malaise international, crainte du pouvoir humain, lois imaginées par les hommes; mais celui qui travaille dans des voies chrétiennement scientifiques sait que le levain de la Vérité, par son action silencieuse et constante, purifie la mentalité humaine dont il chasse les croyances au péché, à la maladie, à la mort. La compréhension de la Vérité atteint la conscience humaine et la transforme; elle fortifie la foi à l'égard de la loi spirituelle; elle unit les hommes en leur faisant reconnaître le seul Entendement souverain, révélant la paix et l'harmonie. L'universelle loi de Dieu, de l'Amour infini, opère toujours en vue du bien.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 13-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1939

Maine Fosters Move to Sell More Mussels

State official pushes development of beds—Shellfish declared a tasty dish.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine — Arthur R. Greenleaf, Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, has started a campaign the object of which is the development of the vast mussel beds along the Maine coast.

Fred H. Snow of the F. H. Snow Canning Company, at Pine Point, is credited with doing more to introduce Maine mussels to the general public than any other one man. For several years every winter has found him shipping quantities of them to New York markets where they have sold readily. This winter he has men gathering them for him in Lower Casco Bay on the islands off South Freeport where they are in great abundance.

Easy to Gather

The mussels are easy to gather, as all that is necessary is to rake them from the rocks to which they fasten and there is no digging as in clamming. Mr. Snow pays the diggers $1 a barrel, and they are brought to his Pine Point plant in motor trucks. Not large pay, but considering the comparatively easy work not to be lightly turned aside.

In Europe the mussel entirely replaces as food the common clam which, though abundant there, is little used either for bait or for food. More than 10,000 tons are consumed in London annually.

Why the mussel is so neglected in America is said to be due to the fact that the early Indians avoided it while they ate immense quantities of clams and oysters. Such stories live long and have been handed down from generation to generation. The United States Bureau of Fisheries has long encouraged the eating of this shellfish.

While one factory at Friendship packed 2,000 bushels as an experiment and then gave it up because they did not sell well, the Snow plant at Pine Point, long put up pickled mussels that were considered very tasty and that kept well. They are said to be richer than clams and delicious when steamed or in stews.

Favored as Fertilizer

As a fertilizer this shellfish has long been in favor. A few generations ago every enterprising farmer along the Medomak River in Waldoboro had a so-called scow or Gundalow which was merely a large, flat-bottomed craft. Around haying time they would enlist crews to go after mussels for fertilizer.

The start was made on the ebb tide so the scows would float down river without too much exertion. In the locality of the abundant mussel beds, planks were run out to the flats and wheelbarrows and shovels were commissioned. Speed was necessary as the scows had to be loaded before the flats were again covered by the incoming tide.

At that season of the year there was almost certain to be a wind up river; that and the incoming tide floated the scows home. The craft were unloaded and the mussels heaped on the fields in piles to be spread out the following spring. They made excellent fertilizer.

A. E.

Limitation Statute Set Aside for U. S.

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 11 (AP)—Federal Judge John A. Peters ruled today a State statute shall not limit the time during which the Federal Government may undertake court action to obtain its rights.

Judge Peters asserted that the estate of Charles W. Morse, one-time Bath shipping magnate, owed $52,526.29 to the Government, despite the fact court action to recover was not instituted until 1937, nearly 20 years after the debt was contracted.

Morse became indebted to the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation for the amount during the war. Harry F. Morse of Bath, administrator of the estate, claimed the suit was outlawed by the Maine Statute of Limitations, but Judge Peters awarded judgment to the United States.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair except for occasional cloudiness, and somewhat colder tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature near or slightly under 20 degrees tonight; possibly near 12 degrees by Monday morning; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

All New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast-Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west winds over the north portion and fresh to strong northwest winds over the south portion, weather overcast, possibly preceded by rain over the extreme south portion tonight, partly cloudy on Sunday.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Light snow in north and rain or snow in south portion about Tuesday and general rains in south and snow or rains in north portion Thursday and Friday. Warmer early part of week, colder about Wednesday, warmer Thursday and Friday, colder at end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	32	Minneapolis	-24	-34
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	4	4	New York	42	38
Denver	14	12	Norfolk	50	50
Helena	4	-8	Philadelphia	42	42
Kansas City	6	6	St. Louis	12	12
Los Angeles	64	64	San Francisco	62	62
Miami	70	70	Washington	44	44

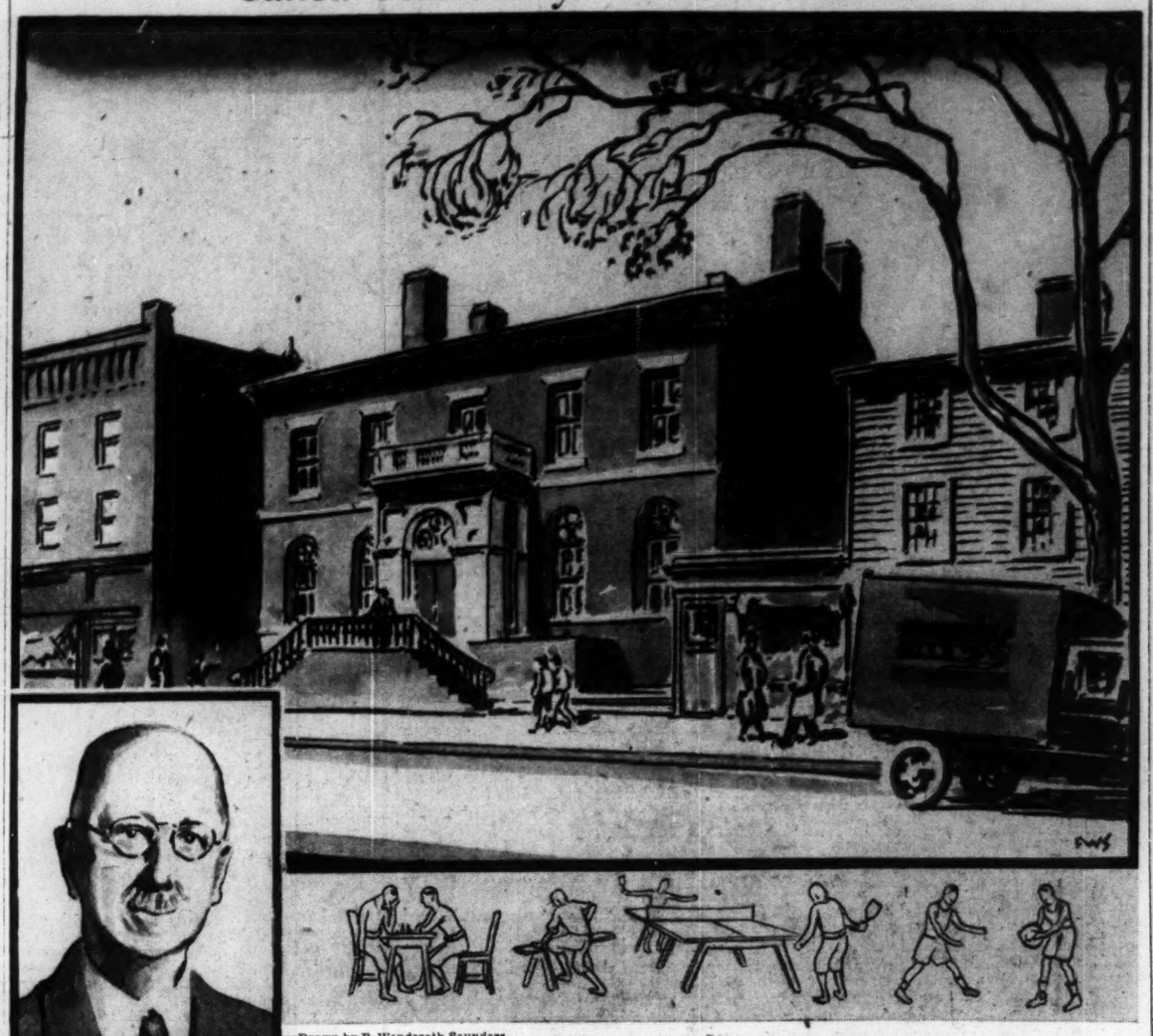
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. Feb. 11.
B—Minimum, Feb. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:12 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 5:39 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 6:14 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Monday, 6:38 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:39 p. m. Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:41 p. m.

Called Oldest Boys' Club in America



Drawn by P. Wenderoth Saunders

Clubhouse of the Salem Fraternity

This building was designed by Bulfinch, a famous architect of Colonial days, who also designed the Massachusetts State House and many churches.

Herbert C. Farwell
For 40 years the superintendent of the Fraternity.

Waterbury Trial Turns to 'Caring For Our Friends'

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP)—Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn told the Court yesterday in the Waterbury million-dollar fraud trial that the State proposed to show through James P. Purcell that soon after Daniel J. Leary became City Comptroller, he told Mr. Purcell that there were "certain people we must take care of."

Mr. Purcell, who took the stand as a state witness, testified that in 1930 when Mayor Frank Hayes and Mr. Leary took office he was engaged to have charge of the accounting work in the City Comptrollers' office at a salary of $50 a week.

He was one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury that investigated alleged corruption in the financial affairs of Waterbury which resulted in the present trial of Mayor Hayes, Mr. Leary and 21 other defendants on charges of conspiring to "cheat and defraud" the City of Waterbury of more than $1,000,000.

Early in the testimony of Mr. Purcell, Mr. Alcorn asked him to tell the jury the story of "one certain duplicate payment" of about $3,500 made in January, 1930.

The defense immediately objected to this question and the Jury was excused to permit argument and give Mr. Alcorn an opportunity to explain why he wanted the information. Judge Ernest A. Inglis overruled the objection after the opposing attorneys argued for an hour.

The Prosecutor said that the State proposed to show that Mr. Purcell during his duties in the City Comptroller's office had discovered "an irregularity in respect to a payment to a contractor."

When this was discovered, Mr. Alcorn continued, the witness became suspicious and spoke to the then City Comptroller Leary about it.

Later, Mr. Alcorn said, Mr. Purcell directed Mayor Hayes' attention to the matter and Mr. Hayes termed it a "mistake," and the money was returned to the City Treasury.

According to the Prosecutor's argument, the witness was told by Mr. Leary as the result of this occurence, "We have certain people we must take care of. They elected us and we've got to take care of them."

Mr. Leary, said Mr. Alcorn, then told Mr. Purcell, "You're not a politician and don't understand."

George Horwitz, a State's witness who said he was a "warm personal friend" of Edward G. Levy, a defendant who has pleaded guilty, resumed the stand for cross-examination when Court reopened for today's session.

He testified that Mayor Hayes never personally indicated to him that he would assist in solving Mr. Levy's income tax difficulties.

K. D. P. Convention

The annual meeting of Kappa Delta Phi, a national educational fraternity, takes place today at the Copley Square Hotel. Representatives from each State Chapter are in attendance. Following luncheon, an informal reunion program has been arranged by Philip Hallowell, President, and Theodore Silva.

Republican Taxpayer Groups Demand Cut in G.O.P. Budget

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The State House is presenting further proof that politics makes strange bedfellows. Unmindful that animosity previously existed between Democratic leaders and the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House of Representatives, and Federation leaders are co-operating in a budget-paring campaign.

Not long ago, political observers recall, Democratic leaders in the House and Senate were subjecting the Federation to attack because of the organization's outspoken demands that the budgets of James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, both former Democratic Governors, be reduced.

At that time, the Democrats charged that the organization was dominantly Republican and was made up largely of big taxpayers. Therefore they insisted that the organization did not represent the small taxpayers. But now Representative Morris is co-operating with the Federation against the $190,000,000 biennial budget submitted by Republican Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Moreover, he is preparing to use in his drive whatever data is presented by the Federation. Thus, while in previous years the Republicans had the Federation on their side, they are now on the receiving end of Federation attacks.

The Federation staff is perusing the Saltonstall budget to see what it can recommend when the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means takes it in hand. The Federation spokesmen insist that they will be better prepared than in previous budget battles to present economy proposals.

Whether Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney-General, and potential candidate for Governor in 1940, will use Federation services in his plan to present a program of economies in the Saltonstall budget, is problematical but far from an impossibility. The Attorney General is endeavoring to make political capital out of the record-sized Republican budget and is expected to employ every means to discern economies that he can recommend to the Governor, who has publicly called upon the Attorney General to make suggestions rather than general criticism.

In the present struggle, the Governor is at least adopting an unusual attitude. He has asked the Legislature to pare the budget wherever economies are possible, whereas previous Governors have fought to protect every proposed budget figure.

Governor Saltonstall has a more favorable legislative setup than had Governors Hurley and Curley, who were compelled to deal with a Legislature controlled by the Opposition Party. He is dealing with a Legislature dominated by his own party. Therefore, any economies made by a Republican Legislature will reflect equally upon the legislative and executive branches.

It is too early to determine whether the Governor will continue to favor paring down if the Legislature cuts into items in which he is personally interested. But in any event, the Democrats are enjoying the paradox of the Republican-dominated Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association wielding the knife on a Republican budget.

E. M. M.

Vessel Sails For the South

Week-End Sailings

Sailing from Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, today, for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies, and British Guiana, the white cruise ship Lady Drake of the Canadian National Fleet is the only outbound sailing of a deep-water passenger vessel from the Port of Boston this week end. But four ships are due to arrive with passengers.

The Lady Drake tied up at the pier today from Halifax, Nova Scotia, embarked about 100 passengers, and sailed for the warmth of tropical seas. On the passenger list were the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Keene, and D. H. Chamberlain of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Holt of Warwick, R. I., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Curtis of Hartford, Conn.

Tomorrow, the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia is due from Liverpool and Cobh with passengers and cargo for this port and New York, and the United States Line's steamer American Farmer is due from London with passengers and freight for the same ports.

From Mediterranean ports, the American Export Line's steamer Exochorda is due at the Army Base, South Boston, Monday.

Worcester Casts About for Loan To Repair School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Feb. 11—City officials pondered today the question of where to borrow $250,000 to repair hurricane-damaged Classical High School without causing a boost in the tax rate. They are opposed to securing a WPA loan because of the delay usually encountered in obtaining such a grant.

Consideration is being given to have the City borrow the money under special legislation. There is pending in the Legislature a general bill to permit municipalities to borrow over periods of five to ten years for hurricane repair work. If the bill is passed it is likely that the City will apply for the loan through this medium.

School officials are anxious to have the work start immediately so that the school will be ready for occupancy in September. Meanwhile 900 pupils of the school are attending afternoon sessions at North High School.

The School Committee's decision to rebuild the school on its present site followed weeks of wrangling among members. Five members favored building a new school on the West Side while six opposed. Proponents for a new school contended the building was "structurally unsafe" and a "fire hazard." Four building inspectors denied the structure's foundation was affected.

In voting to rebuild the committee stipulated the installation of fireproof stairways and fire escapes to minimize any fire hazard. With these exceptions reconstruction will be along original lines.

A $7,500 appropriation recommended by Mayor Bennett for surveys and plans in connection with rehabiliation work on the school was referred to the Finance Committee of the City Council.

Disabled Veterans' Head Sees Cahill on Visit

Owen A. Galvin, National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, accompanied by Mrs. Lily Ginsberg, National Commander of the Women's Auxiliary, and Miss Vivina D. Corbly, National Adjutant, visited Boston yesterday and paid respects to Lieutenant Governor Horace T. Cahill in the Governor's office. They are here to make arrangements for a convention next summer.

Salem, Bulfinch House, Boys; Add a Man Who Knows Them

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 11—A Bulfinch house in New England is a rare and respected item, but there is one here in which newsboys play basketball in the state parlor.

They bounce the ball on the floor with a thump that rattles the windows, but a hearty gentleman on the floor below only chuckles and is glad that Yankee-land's olden builders knew whereof to hew their beams.

"Bulfinch, Salem, basketball, and an unperturbed gentleman. It's a strange mixture for a story. Yet it is there to be found by anybody who cares to step within the great, black walnut doors of the Salem Fraternity, described by its proprietors as "America's Oldest Boys' Club."

Friendliness

And a heart-warming story it is, too, mostly because of the atmosphere of friendliness and helpfulness that breathes through the Fraternity because of the kindly, co-operative thought that has been poured into it by hundreds of supporters and well wishers through the years. This delightful mood of the Fraternity finds expression in the smile, voice, and manner of Herbert C. Farwell, the genial gentleman who for 40 years has superintended the romping, training and directing of the successive generations of Salem boys who come across his cheerful threshold.

They come from off the streets. Of Polish, French-Canadian, Italian, Jewish, and Greek descent—children of that second immigration which swept in after the sailors in their tall ships had gone, and factories burgeoned on the shore where once the waves lapped at East Indiamen.

They come because years ago, in 1869, a group of stanch Salem citizens realized they needed some agency to direct these youngsters into healthy New World channels, to teach co-operative playing, to encourage study, thrift, industry, and all the qualities that go into building citizens who can contribute to a great democracy.

The Salem Fraternity was their idea of how to meet the need. Starting in quarters rented on the second floor of a Salem building, it had rooms to play games, a reading room, and some 5,000 volumes. For 30 years it served the community, and from the first police authorities noted a lessening of property destroying pranks and crimes of juveniles.

Volunteer Committee

For those first decades the work was directed by volunteer committee members and it was supported by donations of the townsfolk. Then, in 1899, the Fraternity, the Bulfinch house and Herbert Farwell all came together.

The house—the only Bulfinch structure in a Salem that was loyal to its own Samuel McIntire—had been occupied for a number of years by a bank.

About 1865 it had been remodeled, and the job wasn't so good. In '99 the Fraternity found itself the recipient of unexpected bequests and simultaneously was offered the Bulfinch place for $12,000. The deal was made, and another crew of remodelers started work. Bulfinch would hardly have approved what they did, but at least when they were through the Salem Fraternity had greatly enlarged space, a gymnasium, music rooms, woodworking shops and other facilites previously lacking.

All that was omitted was someone to organize these new activities and guide the Fraternity into its expanded sphere.

Herbert Farwell had been preparing for just such a job for more than a decade. A native Yankee, reared in Clinton, Mass., he prepared for the Unitarian ministry, but while still at Harvard decided he wanted to work among boys. He went to New York, and was doing social work when news of the opening came. He hastened to the job, and has been there ever since.

Likes His Job

He must like it. Not because he has stayed there so many years, but because he seems so utterly and thoroughly happy. He seems to be the model of the man who likes his job so well the days aren't long enough and the mornings don't come early enough. He is full of zest and fairly exudes a deep running joy that carries into the hearts of all who surround him.

And, as a matter of fact, he has one of the most interesting jobs imaginable, because it is one in which he can see his efforts reflected in happier, better young men, and the scope of the activities is more swiftly paced than a kaleidescope.

There is the humor of the boy who wanted to turn from carpentry to a "broader field."

Mr. Farwell gave him a book on astronomy. "There's some big spheres to work on," he boomed with his enthusiastic chuckle.

Then there is the pathos of the young violinist who couldn't even get a job on the WPA orchestra because he had sold his fiddle for bread. Mr. Farwell dug up an old instrument belonging to the Fraternity, loaned it to him, and when the orchestra director said he already had too many violinists, Mr. Farwell took it down town, swapped it for a viola, and the young man is now in there plying the bow for Uncle Sam and $12 a week.

The WPA recreation program, incidentally, has been a great help to the Fraternity. Just at the time when things looked pretty discouraging because private contributions were falling off, the Federal Government came along, looking for worthwhile projects. They had plenty of teachers, and the Fraternity had the pupils and necessary equipment, so there has been an extension of music classes, wood working classes and the like.

There is an atmosphere of great age about the Fraternity, as there is about so many things in Salem. The furniture is designed more for the impact of active young men than for beauty.

Donated by Friends

Most of it is donated by friends. If it lasts it's good. The unconquerable demand of boys to take things apart is vivid on a long table not far from Mr. Farwell's desk. A radio is strung out in disconcerting array. The cabinet, yawningly empty, is shoved in a corner. The tuning section lies exposed for all to see, and a screw driver rests beside it, suggesting deeper explorations may be imminent. The loud speaker is lying on one side. There is talk of getting it all back together again by the time of the spring baseball broadcasts, but one can't be too confident.

Mr. Farwell's desk is one of the old roll-top kind, and has card-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Around the Corner—

Consider at a Sail — Six neatly mimeographed lines arrived this week announcing that about 100 members of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, with their families, are expected to sail up from New York on the Colonial Line steamer Arrow tonight to spend Sunday and Monday in Boston. It will be their third holiday trip, it was stated.

Printed at the head of the paper above the signature of the financial advertising agency which mailed the item was this much more complex statement:

"Note to Editor: We have been requested to send you the following information so that you may consider its possible news value. It is in no event to be considered as a sale, or offer to sell, or disposition of or attempt or offer to dispose of, or a solicitation of an offer to buy any of the securities mentioned below, and is in no event to be considered a prospectus as that term is defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In acting for our clients, who requested that we send this information to you, we receive compensation for our services, either directly or indirectly, through the placing of advertising, the amount of such compensation varying with the amount of work done and the amount of advertising placed. We are ready to disclose the amount of such consideration upon request."

As far as we are concerned, that seems to let these press representatives out of the party itself pretty completely—if that's what they wanted. We toyed with the idea of taking them up on the offer in the last sentence—but finally abandoned the project.

We hope it will be a nice party.

Preoccupied Professor—An incident which happened during the recent tour made by a Quaker mission to Germany on behalf of refugees, which we learned about this week, makes a good addition to the stock of "professor" stories.

The leader of the mission, a former —and much respected—professor at Harvard College, stepped into the hotel room occupied by two other members of the group as they unpacked in Warsaw.

"Friends," he said. "I must have left my pajamas in the train. They are not in my suit case."

After a quick search in the other bags belonging to the party, he went out to buy new sleeping garments. But in a very few minutes he was back again.

"Friends, it's all right," he announced. "I have them—on!"

He had forgotten to take them off when he dressed in the morning.

Muffins vs. Brogue—Judge John V. Mahoney of Suffolk Probate Court, speaking at a college dinner the other day, said that when asked how he thought he would get along with the presiding justice, Judge William M. Prest, he replied: "I'll have him talking with a brogue in a month!"

But now, after several months' association with Judge Prest—who is "a good Englishman," he reminded his hearers—Judge Mahoney declared that nearly every afternoon he finds himself sitting down with the presiding justice for the traditional British afternoon repast.

Extra Measure—From what foreign political correspondents are apt to refer to as "an unimpeachable source" we learn of a New Jersey housewife who asked her little boy to put out a note for the milkman asking him to leave an extra quart.

Next time she met this early morning charioteer, he had a twinkle in his eye. She knew why when he produced the scrap of paper he had found in the empty bottle. On it these words were scrawled: "My dear Milkman, please leave extra quart. Love, Mrs. ——."

Dr. Brüning Ends Second Harvard Term

Former Chancellor of Germany to sail for England soon to teach at Oxford University.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Finding a useful means for the expression of one's talents after having served as the head of a great nation is not an easy task, but one that has been met modestly and graciously by Dr. Heinrich Brüning, Former Chancellor of Germany, who has just completed his second term as a lecturer at Harvard.

One evening each week, Dr. Brüning, carrying a brief case and looking much more like a shy, studious professor than an exiled European statesman, walked into a parlor-like "common room" at Lowell House, Harvard, sat down informally with a group of about 20 graduate students in easy chairs and talked with quiet earnestness about world economic and political developments.

During the rest of the week, he conferred with students in his rooms in one of the undergraduate houses, read voluminously to keep up with current events, or travelled to other cities of the Eastern United States to give scholarly addresses before various organizations and universities on international affairs.

Defended Democracy

This is the present activity of the man who rose to power in his native Germany more by scholarship than showmanship and who defended democracy by ruling with the strong methods possible under Article 48 of the German Constitution. President Hindenburg's acceptance of Franz von Papen's schemes brought an end to the democratic regime and opened the way for Adolf Hitler.

Today, barred from Germany by the National Socialists whom he opposed, Dr. Brüning serves the cause of democracy by the means that are at hand—teaching students on a quiet American campus the lessons gleaned from his experience in Germany. Many of his colleagues at Harvard find attendance at his seminars a way of continuing their own education, and he is held in the most genuine respect as a scholar and for his unrivalled practical knowledge of European economics and politics.

The transition from the turbulence of politics to the tranquil ways of education has been made possible, his friends say, by the retiring, unostentatious nature which kept him out of the public spotlight even as Chancellor.

Sails for England

Soon, he will sail for England to teach at Oxford during the spring much as he taught at Harvard during the fall and winter. At Oxford, he has a seminar composed entirely of the teaching staff, professors, tutors and fellows in the Oxford colleges, in addition to his University lectures. Next October, his hosts of friends at the American Cambridge hope he will return to resume his lecturing and tutoring here.

In his Harvard classes, Dr. Brüning has refrained scrupulously from any bitter or personal comments on developments in Germany. His approach has been as dispassionate and scholarly as that of the mythical man from Mars. To his students, this factual analysis of German conditions is more convincing than the emotional attitude of some Americans who, with less provocation, have allowed their feelings regarding Nazi Germany to run rampant and distort the facts.

At the Lowell House gatherings, Dr. Brüning has been punctilious in his promptness. Often the first to arrive, he pored over European newspapers from his brief case while awaiting the students.

When the class was called to order by Prof. William Y. Elliott, who directed it, graduate students—some of whom had had previous experience in government—read papers on which Dr. Brüning commented, or on other evenings, Dr. Brüning lectured for the entire two-hour period.

Always, he spoke extemporaneously. Never was he troubled by dates or figures, for he has an amazing memory for statistics and an almost encyclopedic knowledge of economics.

In both his public lectures and his classes, he has stressed a need for greater efficiency in democratic governments. He has termed the lack of planning and co-ordination in democracies as a cause of their weakness in times of crisis.

At a lecture at the University of Rochester, he urged democracies to:

1. Keep a fair continuity in economic and financial policy.
2. Maintain an authority able to guarantee such continuity.
3. Avoid interference by purely individualistic interests in this continuity.

As Temporary Policy

Students of the decade of the 1930's are coming to realize increasingly that the highly-praised efficiency and planned economy of the Nazis is merely an adaptation of the measures utilized by Dr. Brüning in the crisis of 1931-32, with this difference—that whereas the Nazis have made a religion out of it, Dr. Brüning regarded it as a temporary policy from which he intended to retreat as soon as measures of world co-operation had been assured.

This is a picture of the exiled scholar-statesman as students know him at Harvard. As he sails from the United States on another of his many recent Atlantic crossings, his students and faculty colleagues may recall the words used by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, in conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Sept. 22, 1937:

"Product of the German universities in their proudest days, scholar and patriot . . . unspoiled by success, undaunted by adversity . . ."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 2:05, 6:05, 9:50. Also "Artists and Models Abroad," with Jack Benny and Joan Bennett. 3:50, 7:50.

Colliage Corner—
"Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. 2, 5:01, 8:11. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 3:25, 6:26, 9:40.

Exeter—
"Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames and Joan Woodbury. 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. Tomorrow: Loretta Young and Richard Greene in "Kentucky." Also "Last Warnin'," with Preston Foster.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:30, 6:55, 9:05.

Normandie—
"Shopworn Angel," with Margaret Sullavan. Also "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett.

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Fenway and Paramount—
"The Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," Starring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7, 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe in "Newsboys' Home." 12:25, 3:45, 7:10, 10:30. Also "There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Stage: Gil Lamb, Gine, Duffen & Lewis, The Gilbert Brothers. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Repertory—
Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Also "Dr. Rhythm," with Bing Crosby.

South Station Theater—
"The Miracle of Salt Lake," John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade." "Bird Dogs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Devil's Island," featuring Boris Karloff. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Also "Zaza," starring Claudette Colbert, Herbert Marshall and Bert Lahr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:36.

State and Orpheum—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade," with Jack Holt. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
Latest news, "Crime Doesn't Pay," Travel, Music, and Cartoons.

Tremont—
Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in "Romeo and Juliet." Also "I'll Give a Million," starring Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Paris Honeymoon," starring Bing Crosby. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. Also Kay Francis in "Comet Over Broadway." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: "There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Also Dick Powell in "Going Places."

Uptown—
"The Last Warning," with Preston Foster and Frank Jenks. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Also Shirley Temple in "Just Around the Corner." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Sportsmen's Show Reports Smashing Attendance Rates

Attendance records for the annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Shows are being smashed at Mechanics Building. According to officials, more than 200,000 have already paid admission to visit the exposition and see the afternoon and evening programs of events in and around the big tank erected in the main hall.

These programs include log chopping and sawing, log rolling, canoe tilting, rifle shooting, sling-shot demolition of crockery hung on shelf hooks and thrown into the air, and various other events.

Downstairs Emil Liers' tame otters put on a show of their own, retrieving and doing various other stunts. They are believed to be the only trained otters in the country. They answer Mr. Liers' whistle just as dogs would do.

Trailers and cabin cruisers are still prominently displayed, but a Piper Cub airplane, of the type which is becoming so popular at the Norwood Airport among "pleasure fliers" seems to be the center of interest among land, water and air vehicles.

The Maine, New Brunswick and New Hampshire exhibits are fine examples of indoor reproduction of outdoor woodland scenes—with fish basking in limpid pools and deer treading over mossy ground. Nova Scotia this year is more conspicuously represented in the various guides' contests than in its individual exhibit—which does, however, include much of interest to sportsmen and tourists.

Upstairs, in the vicinity of Talbot Hall, reptiles and fishes share public attention with a model of the Salisbury Beach development and various advertising exhibits.

June 21 N. H. Day at Fair

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11 (AP)—The State World's Fair Committee today announced that June 21 would be observed at the New York Fair as New Hampshire Day. A program being arranged includes a parade, pageant, banquet, and formal ball.

Plenty of Snow Marks Opening of Dartmouth's Winter Carnival

Wide World

Early Arrivals at the Carnival
Left to right—Sunny Conlin, Frances Gordon, and May Tunison, all from Omaha, Nebraska.

Miss Dorothy Gardner
Smith College senior from Steubenville, Ohio, chosen the Queen of the Carnival.

Parade of the Student Skiers
Leaving the campus green on their way to the ski hill for mass skiing down the slopes.

Carnival Events Continued As Dartmouth Crowns Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 11—Crowned as Snow Queen on a 50-foot ice throne before a crowd of 500 students and guests last night, Dorothy Gardner, Smith College senior, began the first day of her reign at the Dartmouth College Winter Carnival today. Everything pointed to another excellent day of snow sports. With 14 inches of good powder snow already on the ground, the sky was cloudy, the temperature below freezing, and there were prospects of a little more snow.

The Queen of the Carnival is one of more than 1,000 gaily-clad girls who have come to Hanover from colleges and schools all over the East, adding their laughter and enthusiastic encouragement to the swishing of thousands of skis as the various events follow in quick succession.

The competitors found conditions at their best yesterday for the opening downhill and cross-country races. The Dartmouth co-captains, Dick Durrance and Howard Chivers, captured both events. Durrance covered the .9-mile downhill course in 1:15:4, beating his teammate, Ed Wells, by two seconds. R. S. Johannsen of McGill Univeristy, was third, with 1:20:3 and Martin Brown of Williams College, fourth with 1:21:0.

Chivers skimmed over the cross-country course in 0:53:42—bettering his teammate Charles McLane by 49 seconds. McGill's Christ Mamen finished third in 0:55:18 and Paul Townsend of the Univeristy of New Hampshire came fourth in 0:57:34.

The last two events to determine the carnival championship were scheduled for today—the slalom race on Oak Hill and the jumping in the Vale of Tempe.

So far, Dartmouth had a score of 99.5 and McGill of 96.1 for the opening event, the downhill race, with Harvard, Middlebury, New Hampshire, Williams, Yale and M. I. T. trailing in that order. In the second event, the cross-country race, Dartmouth's score was 98.1 and McGill's 95.5. Harvard was third with 78.2.

Dartmouth men captured five of the six events in the first Annual Eastern Intercollegiate Speed Skating Races. "Viv" Bruce took the 220 and 440 yard dashes, P. Goodwin the mile and two-mile. The Indians won the relay, too. Dartmouth's sole defeat was in the half-mile, which was captured by F. P. Englehardt of Cornell.

McClelland Barclay, the artist, was one of the three judges who chose the Snow Queen last night and saw her presented with a silver cup and crowned, as floodlights transformed the throne into a glowing pillar of whiteness and fireworks hissed and whizzed around and above the crowd.

Back in Cambridge, rain drizzled down mournfully on Harvard, but strangely enough, many students ruminated pleasantly on the news that it was "dry" at the scene of the carnival. But this dryness was not concerned with atmospheric conditions. Instead it had to do with the eventful loss of the Dartmouth Outing Club's permit to sell alcoholic beverages—issued by the New Hampshire State Liquor Commission and required to be "conspicuously placed" before the serving of liquor is legal.

There seemed to be something of a coincidence in the fact that the permit was reproduced this morning on the front page of the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily.

First Ice Sighted Off Newfoundland

Ice was sighted off the coast of Newfoundland Friday, for the first time this season, according to reports received at the Branch Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy, at Boston. A patch of "pancake" ice was seen about 70 miles east of Cape Canso.

As soon as larger masses of ice are reported, the Coast Guard cutter Chelan will sail to take up regular International Ice Patrol duty, assisted by the cutter Champlain from the New York Coast Guard District.

"The Monitor Views the News"

For Monday, Feb. 13

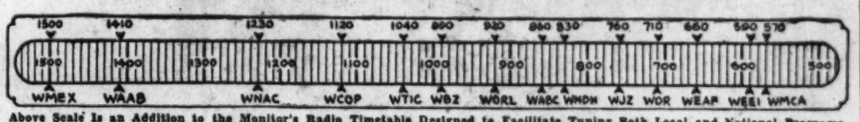
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Feb. 13

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc).—Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "What Price Amer-ica?"; talk; drama	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Cosmopolitan Rhythms	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Youth Meets Govern-ment"; questions by	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 The Boston Hour	"Southwestern Stars";	high school students	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 The Boston Hour	variety program		Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Dance Revue; news	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendesvous.	"Renfrew of the Mounti-ed"; dramatization	"Musical Rendesvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 Interviews	"Message of Israel"	Boys: chorus; orch.	News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Speaker; music	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men";	Senator Arthur Capper	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Speaker; music	"Jim's Question Bee"	Studio speaker	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 'Johnny Presents':	Disabled Veterans of	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Symphonic Strings"	"Pat Pending"; inven-
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	World War period	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	Harvard vs. Pennsyl-	tor's program
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	Lincoln Day Dinner;	Fred Waring and His	vania swimming meet.	"Jungle Jim"
8:45 questions; answers	Sen. Henry C. Lodge	Pennsylvanians	Harvard vs. Pennsyl-	"Memory Lane"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	vania swimming meet.	"Spy Stories"; dramati-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth.	Harvard-Pennsylvania	zation
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Lee Shelly's Orchestra.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; comedy	B. A. A. Track Meet	Cowboy songs	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Dr. Eduard Benes, talk	"Impressions" with	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:15 vocalists; orch.	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	Quartet; B. A. A. Games	Willie Morris	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:30 Studio speaker	nini, conductor; Erich	Network program	"American Freedom of	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Opinions"	Leinsdorf and Joseph	B. A. A. Track Meet	Research"; speakers	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	Kahn, piano duo; cho-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	rus; commentator	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Julie Winta's Orchestra
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Canadian Club of
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Boston Ball

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Radio Carolers:	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	mixed chorus; speaker	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	Quartet recital	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ	"Cost-to-Coast on a	News Service	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Quartet recital	nade"; recording	Religious service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Time; Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	Rakov's Orchestra	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	"Glimpses of Lincoln"
11:00 Trinity Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Network program
11:15 Service	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Trinity Church	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 Service	quartet	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Lincoln Anniv.	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 "Male and Female"	conductor; Henrietta	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Kennel Time"	Schumann, pianist	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; Jane	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	Wyatt in Dion Bouci-	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Rumania's Salute	cault's play, "The Oc-	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 to World's Fair	toroon"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	'Magic Key'; Symphony	Secretary Henry A.	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	Or., Frank Black, con-	Wallace, talk	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 International Stu-	ductor; Grace Moore;	Barry McKinley, songs.	Metropolitan Reporter	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 dents' Forum	A. Woollcott; piano duo	"Fables in Verse"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-	Concert Band; Frank	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music	Dance Time
3:15 Symphony Orches-	Simon, conductor	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	Dance Time
3:30 tra; John Barbi-	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"; "The	Suni Chorus
3:45 rolli, conductor	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"	Sit-Down Strike"	Suni Chorus
4:00 Walter Giesseking,	"National Vespers"	Vivian Chisea, soprano	Religious Hour	"Music of the Moment"
4:15 pianist; Deems	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	"Music of the Moment"
4:30 Taylor, commen-	"Massachusetts on the	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	Religious program
4:45 tator	March"; drama	tization	Religious Hour	Three Dukes of Rhythm
5:00 Organ music	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater";	Religious Hour	"Concert Miniatures";	"Musical Steelmakers";	Irish Minstrels
6:15 dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor.	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	orchestra; comment	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform';	Cordell Hull, talk	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Classical Album"
7:15 informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Classical Album"
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	"Sunday Night at Seth	Victor Young's Orches-	George Hamilton's Or.	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama; music	Parker's"	tra; guests	George Hamilton's Or.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 'This Is New York':	Cleveland Symphony Or-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Broadcast from Casa-
8:15 Raymond Massey;	chestra, Rudolph Ring-	gen; Donald Dickson;	Air: "The Administra-	Manana
8:30 Andrews Sisters;	wall, conductor	Dorothy Lamour; Sier-	tion's Foreign Policy";	"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:45 Billy Rose; orch.	Cleveland Symphony Or.	ling Holloway, comedy	Senators Nye and Lee	Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer, V. Bruce in	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final";
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"Peter Ibbetson"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Orchestra; Robert	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45 Casadesus, pianist	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00 Robert Benchley's	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Circle"; Ronald	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:15 Variety Program	Oswald Ryan, talk	Colman; Lawrence Tib-	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	bett; Groucho and	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:45 Rep. Sol Bloom	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Chico Marx; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
11:00 News; Quiz	News; weather; music	News Service	Third period, Bruins-	Breed Walker, news
11:15 Jack Denny's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Rangers hockey game	Dance Music
11:30 Archie Bleyer's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Van Alexander's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Van Alexander's Orch.	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio Interview	"Music That Soothes"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 'Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Bridger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Sketch; organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Accordiana"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Gypsy Melodies
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Elinor Sherry, songs	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Dr. Susan"; sk.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 Music Festival	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Piano soloist	World Events
2:45 "Four Clubmen"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Helen Oblin, soprano
3:00 News Servcie	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Curtis Institute of	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30 Music Hour: Fritz	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Reiner, conductor	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Alphabets Quartette
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Salute to Lincoln
4:45 "Piano Parade"	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Boy Scout program	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendesvous.	Studio speaker	Voice; organ; violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Music for Men"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Rhythm Revue	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	William Hurley, talk	'Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	'Pine Tree Troubadours'	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Political talk	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America"; drama	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	George Hamilton's Orch.	Breed Walter, comment
8:45 edy; soloists; orch	matic serial	symphony orchestra	George Hamilton's Orch.	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Lionel Barrymore,	National Republican Club	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	Legion Auxiliary Glee
9:15 Edward Arnold in	Lincoln Day Dinner:	tra; D. Thompson,	"The Last Brother"	Club Concert
9:30 "The Return of	Herbert Hoover; J. M.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:45 Peter Grimm"	D. Hamilton; others	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Philharmonians; octet
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Cong. Martin Smith	Amateur Hour
10:30 National Republi-	National Forum: Rep.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Republican Club Din-	Amateur Hour
10:45 can Club Dinner	Ralph E. Church, Ill.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	ner: Gov. Saltonstall	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Network program	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Julie Winta's Orchestra
11:30 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:45 Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"

Radio Balloons Report Weather From 15 Miles Up

(Continued from Page 1)

"radiometeorograph" and "radio-telemeter," populaf names used more or less freely throughout North America.

Last year a program of daily balloon ascents with the Harvard instrument was carried out by the United States Weather Bureau at East Boston, and an American record for height was established at 95,000 feet.

One of the features of balloon-carried "radiosondes" is the fact that they can be sent aloft no matter what the weather. That means no matter how high the wind or how great the storm, reports can be gained of conditions in the upper atmosphere, even though all other air transportation facilities are grounded.

Worcester School Rolls Decreasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Feb. 11—Continued decrease in the public school enrollment is predicted by Walter S. Young, Superintendent of Schools, because of immigration restrictions, fewer marriages, and a declining birth rate.

The assertion was made by the school head with the filing of his annual departmental report, which showed a drop of 776 pupils in the current school population as compared with figures a year ago.

Since the peak year registration in 1933, when the registration was 35,403, there has been a steady shrinkage in enrollments. During the five-year period a total reduction of 3,260 registrations has been noted.

Station W1XAL

For Sunday, Feb. 12

(11.79mc—25.4m)

1:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program: Leland Powers Players.
2:00 p. m.—"With Malice Toward None"; tribute to Abraham Lincoln by William R. Rathvon.
2:30 p. m.—"A Threefold Program for Peace Relationships"; Ruth Cranston.
3:00 p. m.—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Sunday afternoon meditation: Rev. Dana Mc. L. Greeley, Arlington Street Church (Unitarian), Boston.
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges: Fufts College, President Leonard Carmichael, guest.
6:00 p. m.—W1XAL Bulletin Board: Message.
8:15 p. m. (6.04mc—49.6m)—"A Meeting to Defend the Freedom of Science and Learning." Prominent educators.

For Monday, Feb. 13

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: "Playing With Air"; Lorling Andrews.
7:45 p. m.—Musical program.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: "Detection." Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
9:15 to 11 p. m.—Special program for Latin America (11.73mc).

Salem Fraternity Called America's Oldest Boys' Club

(Continued from Page 9)

board letter files piled up almost to the ceiling. Most any record of the Fraternity since it began can be found—if given time. But there is very definite order in the working space. And now the least conspicuous items are the account books in which he records the thrift activities of the boys.

It may give insight to the man to explain that he doesn't accept the more or less modern thesis that one can spend his way into prosperity. It has been so long since one has seen the bank "ads" urging the saving of our pennies and dimes to pave the way to riches that the phrases sound strange as they come in the clipped, decisive words of Mr. Farwell.

"It is utterly amazing," he says, "how indifferent so many parents are towards teaching their children the value of systematic saving."

Dins on Thrift

But the casual visitor will conclude that the parents' indifference is made up for by Mr. Farwell, who dins and drums the idea of thrift into the thoughts of every boy he can. As a result nearly each one has a bank account and deposits with Mr. Farwell the few pennies saved from selling papers, from school lunch allowances, or similar sources. These deposits are regularly transferred to a bank.

If, for example, there is a line waiting for places at the checkers and chess tables, the boys with best savings records will be given first places. It helps make thrift a game, and Mr. Farwell believes this systematic training has consequences that go far deeper in forming character than can possibly be represented by the small sums written down in the pass books.

The boys now have 3,427 active savings accounts, and make about 11,000 deposits a year, but these total only about $700. "And the sad part," comments Mr. Farwell, "is how often even these little sums are needed to buy food at home."

Checkers Popular

When the Fraternity was opened 70 years ago the committee went to considerable expense in installing bowling alleys, billiard tables and other equipment. It wasn't very popular and soon fell into disuse and disrepair. The demand was for checkers and chess and similar table games. It still is. Of the 68,000 boys who visit the Fraternity yearly, 43,000 use the game rooms.

Runner-up in popularity is the gym, which pulls 22,000 into the Fraternity's sphere of influence. Handicraft classes rank next with 3,000, while the showers are a poor fourth with 1,300.

By 6:30 the whole house is a hubbub. Boys, never notable for slow motion or low speaking, are jamming through the halls, upstairs a junior orchestra and a senior orchestra saw away and the cacophony mingles with Rachmaninoff's C sharp prelude, pounded out by a young pianist-to-be.

Downstairs the basketball is going strong, while in the ancient cellar instructors show the proper way to square up a board.

Center of all this activity is Mr. Farwell, a tall, robust man whose smile-crinkled eyes combine with an intellect that comprehends quickly in winning him the confidence of the youngsters. He greets nearly every one personally, and by his first name. He often asks about their mothers and fathers. He knows them, for he frequently visits the homes of his boys.

'So it goes. Forty years. Goodness knows how many thousand boys. . . . Thrift, honesty, using spare hours to learn something, good citizenship, joy in living . . . Herb Farwell is a happy man.

State Council Of C. I. O. Meets

(Continued from Page 1)

convention because of his sponsorship of amendments.

At the pre-convention meeting of about 150 delegates and others at Technical High School last night, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Board for New England, opposed any amendments to the Wagner Act. He declared amendments now proposed would open the way for a return to coercive employer methods of the past and a revival of company unionism.

Mr. Brophy and Mr. Carey made the meeting last night the occasion for roundly censuring Senator Wash for introducing amendments, which, incidently, the Senator has stated, he may or may not vote for.

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Second Floor

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Commerce and Finance

Aranha, Morgenthau Discuss Financing of Brazilian Purchases

Business and Industry

Corporate Income In 1938 Seen Less Than Half of 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Earnings reports for 1938 are beginning to appear in substantial numbers and they contain few surprises, according to Standard Statistics Company.

The first 309 reports for the year reveal an aggregate decline in net income of over 50 per cent from 1937, and there is reason to believe that, when final figures for a considerably larger number of companies are available, the decline will prove to have been still greater.

Following are comparisons of 1937 and 1938 net incomes by industries for 309 corporations:

No. of Cos.	1937 (Thousands of Dollars)	1938	P. C't Decline
7 Auto parts	2,023	d1,183	...
7 Auto tires	10,914	8,511	22.0
11 Beverages	17,588	17,413	1.0
19 Build. Equip't	18,972	6,460	65.9
6 Chemical	62,180	42,731	31.3
5 Coal	d295	d3,195	...
6 Elect. prod'ts	25,259	9,686	61.7
8 Finance comp's	20,735	15,049	27.4
7 Food products	2,291	1,751	23.6
12 Le'thr & shoes	11,267	4,344	61.4
23 Machinery	48,632	22,797	53.1
11 Meat packing	14,268	d10,943	...
7 Metals (gold & silver	26,138	23,970	8.3
39 Miscellaneous	36,739	7,817	78.7
3 Motion pict's	21,620	12,038	44.3
7 Paper	6,814	2,879	57.7
4 Petroleum	41,725	37,291	10.6
31 Retail trade	42,392	32,300	23.8
7 Soaps, veg oils	37,521	22,100	41.1
17 Steel	167,301	5,044	97.0
7 Sugar	8,924	3,713	58.4
22 Textiles and apparel	10,694	d2,199	...
7 Tobacco	53,810	47,748	11.3
250 Total ind'l	687,512	306,122	55.5
25 Railroads	77,408	11,785	84.8
34 Utilities	147,552	129,313	12.4
309 Grand total	912,472	447,220	51.0

d-Deficit.

With industrial production now running some 25 per cent above the levels of a year ago, electric power output establishing new records for the season, railroad freight rates currently higher than in the early months of last year and car-loadings comparing relatively well with a year ago, corporate earnings in the first quarter, at least, will be well ahead of a year ago.

May Abolish Name Of 'Customer's Man'

By the Associated Press

New York

A little later on it may be a gross impropriety to refer to a Wall Street broker's business-getter as a "customer's man."

The title is old as Wall Street itself, but now some of the fraternity want it junked because of unhappy connotations which attached to the activities of some customers' men in the 1929 bull market and which apparently have not been forgotten.

An association has been formed by the customers' men who work for New York Stock Exchange firms, and among the first business to be taken up is a decision of members on question of maintaining the old professional name or adopting another.

U. S. Consumption Of Textiles Drops

NEW YORK (AP)—The Textile Economics Bureau reported the total United States' consumption of cotton, rayon, wool, silk and linen in 1938 fell 19 per cent below the record high established in 1937.

The 1937 record was 4,407,400,000 pounds; the 1938 total was only 3,588,400,000 pounds.

While the consumption of all the other textiles decreased, rayon established a new high record of 327,100,000 pounds used. In so doing, rayon moved ahead of virgin wool, establishing itself in consumption second only to cotton.

The comparative consumption, in millions of pounds, follows:

Cotton	2,904.4	3,657.1
Rayon	327.1	307.9
Wool	284.4	353.3
Silk	51.8	53.6
Linen	20.7	35.5

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

With the single exception of the Munich panic day, British industrial securities are now at the lowest price level of the present depression. Monday, Jan. 23, was a black day in London as in all other centers where free markets still operate. Every variety of security was affected in London, from gilt-edged to British industrials to South African gold mines.

The cause of this gloom is political. Every sign suggests that Germany is on the warpath. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's dismissal, the new measures to Nazify the army, German diplomatic maneuvers in western and eastern Europe; by no stretch of imagination can the stock exchange interpret these things as signs of that pacification of Europe in our time which Mr. Chamberlain claimed he had achieved. And to aggravate anxiety, Italian arms have helped to capture Barcelona "for Franco."

The mood of the stock exchange is not panic, but growing anxiety that British foreign policy and domestic preparation for defense should be so weak-kneed. The city is more and more unhappy about Mr. Chamberlain's policies.

Money Exported

End of the year balance sheets of the clearing banks, compared with the position a year ago, show the effects of the outflow of foreign money during 1938. The following table shows the principal items at the end of 1938, and the change during the past year, for the 10 largest banks combined.

(in million pounds)	End 1938	End 1937
Capital and Reserves	136.4	
Deposits	2,228.9	—77.5
Acceptances & Endorsements	127.8	+15.0
Cash	250.3	+ 4.4
Cheques in course collection	86.5	— 5.3
Call and short loans	151.9	— 7.9
Treasury bills & Discounts	231.8	—45.2
Investments	612.4	—11.2
Advances	956.6	— 1.3

+Or. —on

The outstanding feature is the decline in deposits, due to outflow of foreign money, balanced in the main by a decline in Treasury Bills, discounts, call and short loans. The banks were able to stand the outflow of money without any serious repercussions upon the internal credit structure of the country. It is of course the function of the Exchange Equalization Account to provide a buffer between external conditions and internal credit.

No Credit Deflation

Although the 12 months reviewed in the above table was a period of trade depression, there are no signs of deflation in the credit structure. British owned deposits were probably as high at the end as at the beginning of the year, and the banks did not find it necessary to any serious extent to call in advances or to liquidate their investments.

The foreign trade returns for the full year 1938 show the following changes compared with the preceding year. Imports, at £920,400,000 were 10.4 per cent lower than in 1937; British exports, at £479,900,000 were 9.7 per cent lower. Re-exports, at £61,600,000 were 18.0 per cent lower. The import surplus, £387,900,000 was 10.3 per cent less than in 1937.

Commodities of which imports were most sharply down during 1938 were grain and flour, wood and timber, raw cotton and wool, hides and skins, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel. Exports were lower for nearly all commodities, though the principal sufferers were the old staple industries, textiles iron and steel; exports of machinery and vehicles were higher in 1938 than in 1937.

Condition of Exports

The Board of Trade indices of average price and volume of imports and exports indicate that the lower value of imports is due more to lower average price than to lower volume; whereas lower value of British exports is more due to lower volume than to lower average price.

The Economist index of wholesale prices is on the downward trend again in the middle of January. The index, based on September 18, 1931 as 100, stood at 127.18 at the end of 1937. Through 1938 the index drifted steadily downward, to its lowest level of 114.7 at the end of December, 1938.

At the beginning of this year there was an upward movement, seen by some observers as the promise of economic recovery during coming months, thanks to business revival in the United States, higher commodity prices, and a recovery of the pound in terms of dollars. On Jan. 4, the index was 114.7. But the movement was shortlived, and on Jan. 18 the index is down again to 113.8.

Drop in Building

Another clue to business activity during coming months is given by the returns of value of building plans passed by 141 local authorities in December, which show a fall of over 30 per cent compared with the figures for December, 1937.

Negotiations continue between the railways, their users, and their competitors the road transport companies, on the matter of the Square Deal demanded Now by the railway companies. It seems that the railways are not now looking for any alteration in the law regulating provision of reasonable transport facilities, through rates and standard conditions of carriage. They are prepared to meet the fears of their users, particularly heavy industries, by regular conferences between various trading associations and the railway companies to discuss charges.

Appeal would lie from these conferences to some such body as the Railway Rates Tribunal. And the railways are also prepared to have any legalization which may be agreed on, limited in application to some short period such as five years. Discussions with the road transport companies are said to be in a critical stage.

Your Income Tax

No. 12

Deductions for Business Expenses

Deductions for business expenses form a large item in the return of many taxpayers and must have certain qualities to be allowed. Such deduction must be for an expenditure in connection with the maintenance and operation of the taxpayer's business or business properties; it must be an ordinary expense and it must be a necessary expense. In insisting upon the latter qualifications, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is uphold by the Board of Tax Appeals and the courts. Ordinary and necessary expenses are only those which are usual and essential in the case of similar taxpayers, "and do not include extraordinary and nonessential expenses."

Typical business expenses of a mercantile establishment are amounts paid for advertising, hire of clerks and other employees, rent, light, heat, water, stationery, stamps, telephone, property insurance, and delivery expenses.

The expenses of a manufacturing business include labor, supplies, repairs, light and heat, power, selling cost, administration, and other similar charges.

The farmer may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the production, harvesting, and marketing of crops, including labor, cost of seed and fertilizer used, cost of minor repairs to farm buildings (other than his dwelling), and small tools used up in the course of a year or two. A taxpayer may conduct more than one business and claim the business deductions of each.

Treasury Weighs Steps to Promote U.S.-Brazil Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Following preliminary discussions with State Department officials, Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, was taken to the United States Treasury today for conversations with the men who control America's gold—and credit—to determine how much financial aid shall be lent the American country deemed to be most seriously threatened by German overseas designs.

The visit climaxed elaborate ceremonial receptions intended to point up for the benefit of European chancelleries the fact that Washington is taking a particular interest in the welfare of Brazil. His arrival in Washington on Thursday was marked by full State Department protocol. But yesterday was devoted strictly to business, conducted in utmost secrecy. The most important conference of a day kept free of social functions was a two-hour conference at the Brizilian Embassy between Senhor Aranha and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State and America's diplomacy's number one expert on Latin American affairs.

Treasury's Importance

No official communiqué was issued after yesterday's conference. In fact, nothing whatever was reported beyond the fact that the two men had been closeted together for over two hours. But important preliminary results were suggested by the fact that an appointment was made for Mr. Welles to take the visiting Foreign Minister to the Treasury this morning, where they would discuss problems of primary interest with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and his leading advisers, who have already made the Treasury a factor in world affairs more important in some respects than the State Department itself.

The move to the Treasury confirms what is already well known, that the first question in Brazilian-American relations is one of money and credit. Senhor Aranha has reiterated since his arrival what other high officials of his country continually assert—that Brazil has no desire to be drawn into the orbit of the European totalitarian states. But the fact remains, that Brazilian trade continues to show a steady advance of German influence resulting from German use of the barter weapons.

Diplomatically and ideologically, Brazil's interests are sincerely believed here to lie with American democracy. The question is whether Washington will make it possible for Brazil to afford the luxury of rejecting German barter trade. And the answer lies at the Treasury, not the State Department.

First on the agenda at the Treasury conference today is the desire of Brazil to obtain the means of establishing a central reserve bank. An arrangement of July 16, 1937, assured Brazil the opportunity to purchase $60,000,000 of gold from the Treasury for this purpose, but no use has yet been made of this opportunity.

To Aid Brazil's Purchases

Second on the agenda is the question of easing exchange problems to facilitate Brazilian purchase of American goods in place of those now obtained from Germany on a barter basis. The Export-Import Bank, recently strengthened by a grant of $25,000,000 additional capital by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, may provide the answer.

Subordinate to these questions of finance and trade, but inter-related, is the possibility of arrangements to make the arming of Brazil with American weapons less prohibitive in relative cost than it is now. While American airplanes can compete in price with those of some European countries, the price of warships built in private yards in the United States is exorbitant to a Latin state.

The answer to the Brazilian defense problem, as also to the financial and trade problem, lies primarily with the Treasury. It rests with its officials today to determine how far the United States will go in the immediate future to weld the two largest nations of the Western Hemisphere into a union of interests which can defy any conceivable drive from Europe. Brazil has been the major objective of German commercial and ideological attention in Latin America. Brazil lies nearest to Europe and offers the richest prize to a European nation short in raw materials and markets for its industry. Brazil is the object of extreme concern here in Washington.

Pan-American Potentialities

The general feeling here is that if Brazil can be made secure from European ambitions, then all of Latin America will be secure. But conversely the concern is widespread that unless given substantial support from Washington, Brazil might fall into the Fascist orbit and prove only the first of several Latin states to turn to the Fascist axis.

While the outcome of today's conference may prove of major direct importance, it is clear that whatever the tangible results of the visit of the Brazilian foreign minister, Washington expects at least to derive some intangible benefits in the form of a general impression of close working understanding between the two countries. The visit is in itself an effort to capitalize on the results of the Lima conference, to demonstrate to the world that Pan-Americanism is something more than an idle phrase.

Its timing coincides with rising tension in Europe. The presence of the Brazilian foreign minister in Washington is calculated to strengthen the intangible authority of the United States, to impress upon the potential aggressors of Europe the picture of a group of nations in the Western Hemisphere which must be considered a factor in the world balance of power.

Securities Firm to Dissolve

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Aviation Securities Corporation of New England voted at a special meeting to dissolve the corporation.

SEC Chastening of Insurance Firms Seen as Wrist-Slapping

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Opinion persists here in lower New York that in the SEC'S current investigation of the life insurance business, it is doing a nice job of wrist-slapping, and that the companies are going to get off as lightly as they deserve, and perhaps a little more so. The strange predisposition which actuates the Commission, apparently derived in part from the atmosphere of the Yale Law School, in part from the fear of size endemic in the American people, is driving the Commission to paw over those aspects of the life insurance business which have been quite thoroughly pawed over in the past and for the most part straightened out as much as could be hoped.

Those Forged Ballots

The distasteful story of agent forgeries of Metropolitan policyholders' signatures on election ballots, for example, is taken here as leading nowhere in particular. The Metropolitan, which does the leading volume of "industrial" or twobit insurance business (New York Life, Equitable, and Mutual, do not do any "industrial" business), has a correspondingly large number of low-paid and hard-worked agents who go round collecting the small installments on this insurance, and Met had C. I. O. and other kinds of trouble with its agents, and probably some of them didn't mind testifying to the Company's embarrassment.

Elections "Cut and Dried"

But whether the policy-holders' names were forged or not made, as was amply brought out, no difference at all in the elections, which were and always are cut and dried. Policy-holders don't know they are entitled to vote, though their official premium receipts state the date of the annual election of directors and the fact that they may vote "as provided in Section 94 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York."

That law was stated with an unimportant inaccuracy in the insurance story on this page Thursday. It does not stipulate the date of the election. It does stipulate that an "administration slate" must be filed with the Insurance Department seven months before the election; that if as few as 25 policyholders apply to the Department they can have access to policyholders' lists (not including names of "industrial" policy-holders, who are filed by number with the home office, and only at branch offices by name).

Policyholders Indifferent

The law also stipulates that if holders of one out of every thousand of the policies in force at the time, of $1,000 or over, will sign up, they can put up an independent slate. So far as this correspondent has been able to find out, only one such slate has even been filed, in the case of a small Maine company, and it was unsuccessful.

All of the biggest companies are, in effect, now mutualized; one of them has a small amount of stock outstanding but it is being gradually bought in and put in trust. The earliest companies were mutual, and it was only toward the end of the nineteenth century that the possibilities in stock ownership of abuses, cleaned up by the Armstrong investigation, were really discovered and exploited.

This indifference or ignorance on the part of policy-holders is onlly one aspect of their lack of knowledge of their rights. A profession of advisers has sprung up recently, one of them in New York operating on the radio, which makes its income by procuring for policy-holders information a considerable part of which can be obtained free from either the companies themselves or from the State Insurance Department.

Recodifying Insurance Laws

It is a curious fact that the SEC's insurance inquiry comes out just about the time a thorough-going revision of the insurance laws of New York, the outstanding life insurance state, is about to go through the legislative mill. There has been agitation for years here for such a recodification; the insurance law has been a hodge-podge of laws and clauses written since 1849 in all kinds and fashions of language. The present law fills hundreds of pages and costs around $7.50; the Section 94 above referred to, dealing with elections, contains 35 clauses, most of them long. The recodification has taken two or three years and seems destined to go through the legislature at Albany without serious opposition.

One of the parts of the recodification with which the Street is much interested will broaden slightly the legal list for life insurance companies. A side-worry of the SEC seems to be the fact that the insurance companies are becoming the country's leading investors, and their premium receipts are so heavy they have difficulty today in investing them. The recodification is an effort to meet this problem; the legal lists for savings banks were changed last year in many states and the limits of investment for national banks were also broadened. Such moves are natural, in view of the changes in good investment lists in recent years, with the rails falling out at the bottom and governments, municipals and high-grade corporate preferred stocks piling in at the top.

What About Nepotism?

The second questionnaire just sent out by the SEC to the insurance companies is quite different from the first. The first asked a multitude of academic questions which could be answered for the most part out of records and documents on file with the State Insurance Department, of the sort that candidates for Ph.D. degrees like to collect. The second asks for multitudinous data on mortgage holdings, which will require the companies to spend scores of thousands of dollars in exploration of dusty archives dealing with mortgages where the property was foreclosed, serviced, and even sold. Metropolitan has over 100,000 investments; New York Life has perhaps 25,000 mortgages.

While the Commission is poking this material over for evidence of either cruelty to mortgagors or neglect of policy-holders' interests, it seems to have overlooked one good bet for a good popular criticism which the New York legislators have not passed up—the existence of nepotism in the companies' higher-salaried brackets.

Is Insurance Over-Sold?

Certain family names are as numerous in some of the companies as the name of Roosevelt has been in money-making ventures since 1932, including the names of Ecker in the Metropolitan, McCall in the Equitable, and McCall, Kingsley, and Buckner in the New York Life. The Piper Joint Legislative Committee on Insurance of the New York Legislature last fall sent a questionnaire round to the companies on this very subject, but the actual results have not yet been made public.

Life insurance company critics here who are less academic than the SEC's Yale men are inclined to find their chief criticism of the companies in over-selling and too rapid expansion. The speed with which the big companies have grown in the last 10 or 20 years was shown by the figures published in Washington this week. To get this growth the companies seem to have oversold the public.

The average policy lapses or is surrendered in less than 10 years; the average life of an "industrial" policy is around three years, and during one of the recent years the turnover of industrial policies was about 110 per cent, meaning that such policies did not average to last out a single year. By contrast savings bank life insurance is, at least according to its proponents, not "pushed," by which they mean it is not pushed by agents paid by the insurers.

SEC Data Reveal Registrations Have Decline in 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that securities registered during 1938 totaled $2,188,300,000, a decline of approximately $811,000,000 from 1937.

These registrations represent intentions to sell securities; they do not give statistics on actual sales.

The totals do not include securities registered for reserve against conversion. The total of effective registrations in 1938, including about $234,300,000 reserved against conversion, was $2,422,600,000. This compared with $3,380,000,000 in 1937.

Twenty-six per cent of the expected proceeds of the 1938 registrations were intended for "new money" purposes; that is were destined for new undertakings or expansion of old undertakings, instead of refinancing of existing securities. In 1938 the percentage was 29.

Electric, gas and water utility companies registered securities with estimated gross proceeds of $984,900,000, or 45.1 per cent of the total, during 1938. The percentage registered by this group in 1937 was 23.1.

Wheeler Proposes Wider ICC Power Over Accounting

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana, disclosed that the Senate Railroad Finance Committee is preparing legislation to broaden the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railroad accounting.

In one of a series of reports to the Senate, the committee cited activities of Price, Waterhouse & Co., New York accounting firm, in a 1934 audit of the bankrupt Missouri Pacific Railroad as showing need for such legislation.

The committee said in its report that the accountants had certified to the railroad stockholders a financial report that "departed from even minimum standards of correctness, accuracy and truth."

The committee report said that the accounting firm had certified to the stockholders a trustee's report which listed as a special deposit $3,200,000 which had actually been spent and was not in possession of the company.

The committee acknowledged in its report that the accounting firm had called attention to litigation in connection with the $3,200,000, but contended this was an "apparently irrelevant note not attached by any symbol to the entry."

NEW YORK (AP)—George L. May, of Price, Waterhouse & Co., said in response to the report of Senator Wheeler's subcommittee, that it proceeded on a "fundamental misconception."

He asserted that the firm in its certificate took specific exception to the $3,200,000 deposit item which the report said was incorrectly presented.

Mr. May said:

"I cannot conceive any legitimate reason or public interest that would have prompted Senator Wheeler to issue this vituperative attack on my firm at this period. The hearings of the Sub Committee on Interstate Commerce, of which Senator Wheeler was chairman, ended over a year ago. Why Senator Wheeler should choose this moment to file a report 15 months after the investigation terminated, is a mystery to me.

"Senator Wheeler's report proceeds upon a fundamental misconception. It charges that our certificate was 'false' in describing a special deposit of $3,200,000 under the Terminal Shares contract. We took specific exception to the correctness of the balance sheet and stated in our certificate: 'Included under the caption of special deposits is the amount of $3,200,000 deposited in connection with contracts with Terminal Shares, Inc., which contracts are now the subject of litigation.'

"The truth and the fact is that the deposit had been made under the Terminal Shares contract, and that the validity of that contract was in litigation. The trustee is now by direction of the court suing to recover the deposit.

"Senator Wheeler says this certification is false. This we flatly deny. It is difficult to see what language could have been used which would make any plainer the reason for one of our exceptions to the accounts."

Accepts New Post

E. A. Nicholas

Elected President of Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation spceeeding Jesse B. McCargar who will become Chairman of the Board. Mr. Nicholas has been associated with radio and television since the earliest days of radio and is declared to be one of the outstanding men in this field. Mr. Nicholas was formerly with the Radio Corporation of America.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Feb. 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.1 per cent during the week ended Feb. 4 due to weakening prices for farm products, hides and skins, manila hemp and scrap steel, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The combined index of over 800 price series is now at the low point of the past four years, 76.6 per cent of the 1926 average. The all-commodity index is 0.5 per cent below the level of a month ago and 4.4 per cent below a year ago.

Fluctuations in the commodity groups were small. Hides and leather products declined 0.4 per cent; farm products and foods, 0.3 per cent; textile products, 0.2 per cent; and building materials and miscellaneous commodities, 0.1 per cent.

	Feb 4, 1939	Jan 28, 1939	Feb 5, 1938	Feb 6, 1937
Comm'y groups				
All commodities	76.6	76.7	80.1	85.4
Farm products	67.1	67.3	70.9	90.5
Foods	71.0	71.2	74.5	86.7
Hides & lea. prds	92.9	93.3	95.9	103.1
Textile products	65.5	65.6	68.5	77.0
Fuel & lgt materls	73.5	73.4	78.8	77.2
Metls & metl prds	94.5	94.5	96.1	90.4
Building materials	89.3	89.4	91.6	92.1
Chemicals & drugs	76.2	76.1	79.0	87.2
Housefrnshg goods	87.2	87.2	90.5	87.1
Miscellaneous	72.9	73.0	74.7	75.8
Raw materials	70.4	70.7	74.0	87.4
Semimanufactured articles	74.7	74.7	76.5	84.9
Finished products	80.2	80.2	83.8	84.8
All commodities other than farm prods	78.7	78.8	82.1	84.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.4	80.4	83.2	83.5

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Reciprocal Pacts Help U. S. Trade, As Shown by Data

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department declares United States trade with countries having reciprocal trade agreements with the United States was on a better basis than that with other countries last year.

Exports to trade agreement countries, the department said, declined 6.8 per cent and to non-agreement countries 8.1 per cent, while United States imports decreased 28.9 per cent from trade agreement countries and 41.8 per cent from non-agreement countries.

Because of the effect of the business recession here on foreign trade, the department said the results of the reciprocal trade agreement program could be better judged by comparing with the last two years with 1934 and 1935, which were the two years which preceded the trade agreements.

The years 1937-1938 showed the United States sold 61.2 per cent more to trade agreement countries than in 1934-35, while sales to non-agreement countries improved only 37.9 per cent.

United States imports from trade agreement countries in 1937-38 were 35.2 per cent larger than in 1934-35, and purchases from non-agreement countries were 37 per cent larger in 1937-38 than in 1934-35.

For its analysis, the department used figures on trade with the 17 countries with which trade agreements were in operation during 1938, and excluded England and Ecuador, with whom trade agreements were concluded toward the close of the year. The 17 countries were Cuba, Belgium, Haiti, Sweden, Brazil, Canada, Netherlands, Switzerland, Honduras, Colombia, Guatemala, France, Nicaragua, Finland, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Czecho-Slovakia.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

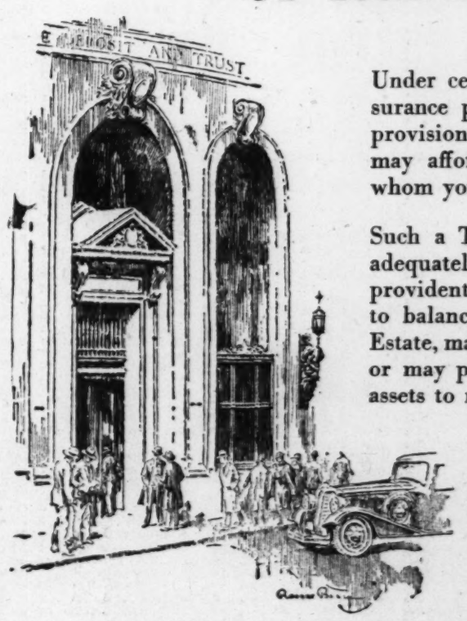
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Feb.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb.	15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb.	21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar.	10
Home Savings Bank	Mar.	10
Union Savings Bank	Mar.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar.	10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Feb.	15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb.	15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb.	15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb.	20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar.	1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar.	10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar.	10

Increasing The Protection Of Your Life Insurance



Under certain circumstances, Life Insurance proceeds, if subjected to the provisions of a Life Insurance Trust, may afford greater benefits to those whom you wish to protect.

Such a Trust, if wisely planned and adequately protected, may avoid improvident use of proceeds, may serve to balance the income budget of an Estate, may save encumbered real estate or may prevent forced liquidation of assets to meet immediate expenses.

If your circumstances make it wise to contemplate a Life Insurance Trust, we suggest consultation with your attorney, and a talk with our officers.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
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At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (unl.) 300,000
Previous day 663,630
1939 volume to date 10,710,040
1938 volume to date 10,423,063

Leading Issues Gain Fractions To Over a Point

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The stock market felt better today and, while there was no great buying rush, leading issues managed to tilt upward fractions to more than a point.

Dealings were a trifle livelier than in the preceding sluggish session and prices were well maintained in the final hour.

Few traders were to be seen in boardrooms. With the exchange closed Monday in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, many got an early start on their holiday.

There seemed to be less tension over foreign affairs, marketwise, although Wall Street continued to keep a close watch on happenings abroad. The moderately hopeful business outlook, brokers said, brought in some demand for pivotal stocks.

On the rising side were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, J. C. Penney, Phillip Morris, Santa Fe and Great Northern.

Rail, Utility Bonds Up

A better demand was in evidence for rail and utility issues in today's bond market, lifting many fractions to more than a point. Other groups were inclined to stand still, along with U. S. Governments.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 and Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65 were lively performers on the tape, the former gaining around 1½ points as the session went into the final hour and the latter up nearly ½.

Others noted in the recovery column included Southern Railway 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, and International Telephone 5s.

The general run of industrials did little either way. Studebaker 6s were up nearly a point and slight improvement was shown by Anaconda Copper 4½s and Armour of Delaware 4s. Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, and Texas Corp. 3½s were slightly lower.

U. S. Governments reflected preholiday apathy. Gains of 1-32d to 3-32d of a point were in the majority. Only a handful of issues changed hands.

Foreign government bonds showed some improvement. There was a good demand for Australian 5s and German 5½s.

Rules on Stabilizing Activities Affecting New Issues Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted two rules relating to stabilization activities in connection with offering of new securities. Ganson Purcell, director of the trading and exchange division, announced.

The first rule requires that if the issuer of the securities or any of the underwriters have grounds to believe that stabilization is contemplated to facilitate an offering all prospectuses must contain a statement to that effect.

The second rule requires that the registrant, stabilizers, the syndicate, individual underwriters, brokers, dealers or anyone else connected with the activities file daily reports with the SEC. It is also provided that the allotment of the securities must be reported. The new rules also require the reporting of any transactions in the securities by the stabilizers 20 days before the filing.

These rules apply to stock exchanges, over-the-counter markets and other exchanges and in no way relax any other provision of the Securities and Exchange Act, Mr. Purcell said.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—In so far as our own market is concerned, we would expect nothing more serious than a prolongation of the prevailing sidewise movement which, when completed, seems likely to be followed by a more active phase of the advance which started on Jan. 26 from the 136.42 level (Dow-Jones industrial average).

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—business continues good, while dedHides: the upper leather and shoe mand for heavy leather is poor and tanners are unable to move quantities of any size. Further irregularity appears likely. Cocoa: The market has lost a good part of its recent gains and is now off approximately 30 points from the highs of a week ago but the slight increase in new crop prospects should make for very little change in the picture. Consumption continues good and reserves in the hands of manufacturers are still small. Rubber: Opinion in this country is pretty much divided as to whether the quota for the second quarter of the year will remain at 50 per cent or be raised to 55 per cent. English advices seem to lean to an unchanged quota. If this should occur, a good advance in prices from the present level appears likely. If an increase of 5 per cent is made, a temporary decline would be probable but would encounter good consumer demand.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury February 9: Receipts, $14,489,467.57; expenditures, $20,438,224.93; net balance $3,134,471,196.73, including $3,447,505,626.73 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $7,649,567.40. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,477,377,431.68; expenditures, $5,810,834,945.53, including $1,853,185,789.73 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,033,557,513.85; gross debt, $39,732,100,341.06, an increase of $1,022,183.05 over the previous day; gold assets, $14,742,656,511.07.

Auto Output Rising

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the output of the automobile plants at 84,500 units compared with a revised figure of 78,410 last week and 57,810 this week a year ago.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56½	55	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
123¾	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)‖	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
48	38½	Acme Steel (1)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb 7
11	8¾	Adams Exp (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
21¼	19¾	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
27½	24¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Feb 10
66⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	6	58⅝	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10	9¼	Alaska Juneau (1)	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	⅞	1	Feb 10
12⅝	8½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
14½	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	10⅝	10¾	10½	+ ½
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb 6
18⅝	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	13	13	13	
26¾	20	Allegheny-Ludl Steel	2	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	3	9	8½	8⅝	Feb 10
193	178½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	172¾	172¾	172¾	Feb 10
13¾	11¼	Allied Kid (1¼)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 6
13⅝	11⅝	Allied Mills (¾a)	3	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ½
11⅝	8⅝	Allied Stores	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	Feb 8
48⅝	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	9	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ⅛
19⅞	18½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	Feb 10
2¾	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 8
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	1	62	62	62	
24¼	19	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 8
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.10g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 10
8	6¾	Am Bosch	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
84½	43¾	Am Brake Shoe (1)	1	45½	45½	45½	+1
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	3	94	93½	94	+ ⅝
177	174⅝	Am Can pf (7)	5	175½	175½	175½	Feb 10
26	24½	Am Car & Fdy	5	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅝
56	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	5	43½	43	43½	Feb 10
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	8	20½	20	20½	Feb 10
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¾	116⅝	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118⅝	118	118	Feb 9
7¾	6¼	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 4
11⅜	9⅛	Am Comi Alcohol	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10¼	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	7	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4¾	4½	4½	Feb 9
5½	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅝	2⅛	Am & For Power	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	13	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	Feb 7
19⅞	18⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18	17½	17½	Feb 9
9¾	7¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Feb 9
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 10
5½	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
34⅛	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Feb 7
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	45½	45	45	Feb 9
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Feb 10
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
7¾	6	Am International	12	6⅞	6½	6½	Feb 10
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	2	67½	67½	67½	Feb 9
18¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅜	Am M & Mch	2	3¾	3½	3⅜	Feb 9
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf(⅜k)	3	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¼
43½	32¾	Am P & L $5 pf(⅜k)	5	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	14	Am Rad & St S	15	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
22¾	16½	Am Roll Mill	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 10
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65	65	65	
16¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz (1.60)	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 9
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	3	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
134	130¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	130¾	130¼	130¼	Feb 10
64⅜	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	64	64	64	
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	9	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)‖	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19½	Am Sugar Ref	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Feb 10
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	157	157	157	+ ¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	2	84	83¾	83¾	
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	2	86¾	86⅛	86¼	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Feb 9
8¾	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 10
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	7	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 9
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	39	39	39	Feb 10
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc Ld&S	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 10
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	30⅜	30	30	Feb 3
36⅛	26	Anaconda (1⅛e)	27	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ¼
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	49	49	49	Feb 9
20¼	17	Anchor H Cl (.45e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 8
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼a)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 7
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
20½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	Feb 8
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101¼	101¼	Feb 10
6½	5	Armour Ill	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	48½	48⅛	48⅛	Feb 8
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork (¼g)	5	48⅜	48	48⅜	Feb 10
11	9¾	Arnold Const (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	Feb 10
10⅞	7⅞	Asso Dry Goods	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Feb 7
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	13	35⅛	35	35	+ ⅜
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	63¾	63½	63½	— ¼
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	13¼	13	13	Feb 10
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 3
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	3	8	8	8	
45½	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	Feb 9
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb 7
6⅛	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb 9
4¼	3⅜	Austin Auto	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 9
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
8⅞	6½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	

B

17⅜	12¾	Bald Loco ct	26	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¼
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅝	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 10
30½	22	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Feb 9
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 10
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Feb 10
19¼	17¼	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 8
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	3	122	122	122	Feb 6
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
73⅜	72¾	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	27	26½	26½	26½	
20	18⅛	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	3	19⅞	19½	19⅝	Feb 8
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	53¼	52½	53¼	Feb 10
80	60¼	Beth Steel	38	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛	+1
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	114	114	114	+1
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	25	24¾	24¾	Feb 9
22½	17½	Black & Decker(⅛e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 9
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	6	28¾	28⅜	28¾	
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (⅛e)	2	24¾	24⅝	24¾	— ¼
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
18⅝	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	34	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
32	24⅜	Borg-Warner (¾e)	3	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 10
27	24	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	24	24	24	
7⅞	7	Brewing Corp (.30g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	25⅜	25	25	+ ¼
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	36	36	36	Feb 4
45½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46½	46	46½	+1½
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9¾	9	9	Feb 9
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
42	37½	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	37½	37½	37½	Feb 10
19⅜	15½	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17½	17	17½	Feb 10
33½	31½	Brown Shoe (1½g)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 10
13⅝	10¾	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	Feb 10
13½	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11¼	11	11	
8	6	Budd Mfg	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 10
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	26	26	26	Feb 10
32⅜	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
14⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Feb 10
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	6	17¼	17½	17¼	Feb 10
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9½	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 10
22⅜	19¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22⅛	21¾	21¾	Feb 10
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	10	10	10	Feb 10
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	8	15	15	15	Feb 10

C

18	15¾	Calif Packing	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 10
2½	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	1	7	7	7	
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	6	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32½	31	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	31½	31½	31½	Feb 9
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 10
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 9
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
94⅝	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	86	86	86	+1
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	5	44	44	44	— ½
107¼	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(3)	1	106	106	106	Feb 10
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	3	20	20	20	+ ⅜
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 8
19¼	14½	Celotex Corp	4	16½	16½	16½	
22½	20¾	Cent Aguirre (1⅓)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	6	4½	4	4½	+ ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 8
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 10
4⅞	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 8
53½	30½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	4	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
30	23½	Champ Pap & P	21	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
8¾	8	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	16	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	86¾	86½	86½	— ½
24¾	19¾	Ches Corp (¼g)	1	21¼	21½	21½	Feb 10
⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 8
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 8
1	¾	Chi & N West	10	¾	¾	¾	
3½	2⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
⅞	⅝	Chi Great West	4	½	½	½	Feb 10
3⅞	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 9
12¾	11	Chi Mall Order (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 9
⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 10
1⅛	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 3
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	3	16	16	16	Feb 10
37¼	34½	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	—1
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
⅝	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 6
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
1⅛	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 7
8¼	6½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb 7
14¾	12½	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 6
13½	9⅝	Childs Co	4	11	11	11	—1¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (2e)	80	78⅛	75	78⅛	+1⅝
107⅝	97	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	
4½	3½	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24½	18½	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 8
28⅛	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27	27	27	Feb 9
60⅝	50	Climax Moly(1.20a)	2	53⅝	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
29¼	23⅜	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	5	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
133	125	Coca-Cola (4⅓e)	1	131½	131½	131½	Feb 8
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb 2
15	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	75	15½	14½	15½	+ ⅝
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	104	102⅝	104	Feb 10
36⅛	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb 10
23⅜	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19	19	18	Feb 9
17½	15⅛	Colum Br'east A (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
16⅜	13½	Colum Br'east B (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
9	6¾	Col Gas & El	40	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
88⅝	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	87	86½	87	Feb 9
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½⅝ f)	1	12	12	12	Feb 9
29⅛	26½	Col Pict pf (2⅝)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
93	83⅛	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Feb 4
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	3	53	52¾	53	
107⅝	105⅜	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 8
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	2	55	54¾	54¾	+ ⅝
109½	107¼	Comi Inv ev pf (4¼)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
13½	10⅜	Comi Solvents	155	13	13¼	13	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Com'with & South	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	
63⅜	48⅜	Com & So pf (⅝k)	4	60¾	60	60½	+ ⅝
28	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.60)	10	27⅞	27¾	27¾	
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb 8
30⅝	24¾	Congol-Mairn (¾g)	7	28½	28	28	Feb 9
8⅝	8	Congress Cigar ‖	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18⅜	Consol Aircraft (1e)	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (⅝g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 1
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	17	33¼	33⅞	33	+ ⅛
103⅞	101⅜	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1½	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	11½	11⅛	11⅛	Feb 10
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	6	8¼	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
3¾	3	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Feb 9
15	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13	13½	12½	Feb 8
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	Feb 9
16¼	12⅜	Container Corp	5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
20¾	16	Cont Bak A	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
3	2	Cont Bak B	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	
96	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	95¼	95	95	— ⅞
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	9	39¾	39½	39½	+1
115½	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	113⅞	113⅜	113⅜	Feb 10
10⅜	8	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	Feb 10
34¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¾	Cont Motors	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
31½	26¼	Cont Oil Del (⅛g)	2	27½	27½	27¼	
21¼	21	Cont Steel (1e)	2	25¾	25⅛	25

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B (1⅝e)	5	5	5
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	88½	88½	88½
200	Alum Co Am	115	114	114
300	Alum Goods (.20g)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
200	Am Airlines	21½	21	21
500	Am Centrifugal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Am Cit P&L A	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
800	Am Cit P&L B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	23½	23½	23½
1000	Am Gas&El (1.40)	36⅝	36	36
200	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Am Meter (1⅛g)	27	27	27
100	Am Republics	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
8200	Am Superpow	11	⅞	⅞
100	Am Superpow 1pf (8)	75	75	75
200	Ark Nat Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Ark Nat Gas pf (.60e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Asso G&El pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Asso G&El pf	3½	3½	3½
100	Atl Cst Fish	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
3200	Aviation & Tran	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Baldw Loc pf (2.10)	22	22	22
200	Baldwin Loco war	7	7	7
100	Barium Stk Bti	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Bari & Beel A (1.20)	9	9	9
100	Basic Dolomite (⅛e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Basic Dolomite (⅛e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Bath Iron Wks	6½	6½	6½
200	Beech Aire	29⅛	29	29
400	Bell Aire	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Bel Aire rt wi	9	9	9
100	Bellance Aire (.40e)	14⅜	14	14
200	Bliss (E W)	3⅝	3	3⅛
200	Bohack (HC)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Bowm-Bilt H	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	9	9	9
100	Breeze Corp (.40e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200	Brewst Aero (.10g)	16	16	16
50	Brown Co pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Brown F&W (.10g)	29½	29½	29½
50	Buckeye P L (½g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	106¼	106¼	106¼
100	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Cab El Prod vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Carib Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Carnegie Met	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
70	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	17¼	17	17¼
200	Carrier Corp	12½	12½	12½
100	Casco Prod	4	4	4
100	Cen St E cv pf n	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4a)	53	53	53
25	Childs pf	8½	8½	8½
100	Cities Service	46	45⅞	46
200	Cit Svc pf	38½	37	38½
200	Cleve El Illub (2a)	7	7	7
100	Colo Fuel & I war	69	69	69
75	Colum G&E pf (5)	⅜	⅜	⅜
1300	Colum O & O (.15e)	1	1	1
2200	Comwlth & So war	32	32	32
50	comm Pow & Lt 1 pf	16	16	16
100	Compo Sh vtc (1)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Cons oppermin (⅛e)	75	75	75
100	cons G&E Bal (3.60)	14	14	14
200	Cons Gas Ut	5	5	5
100	Cons Ret Strs	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Cont Roll & Stl	22½	22½	22½
500	Creole Pet (.15a)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
200	Crocker-Wh El M	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Crown Drug	6½	6½	6½
100	Darby Pet (¼g)	15	15	15
100	Davenp Hos (1½e)	15	15	15
100	Dayton Rub (1½e)	6	6	6
800	Decca Records (.60e)	8	8	8
100	Dominion	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Dubilier Cond (.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Duro-Test (4%)	12	11¾	11¾
300	Eagle Pich Ld	11¼	11	11
200	East G&F6pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
25	East G&F pr pf	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	East Sh Ind-Corp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2500	El Bond & Sh	70¾	70½	70½
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Elect Shares	78	78	78
100	Electrol vtc	1½	1½	1½
50	Emp Dis El pf (3e)	58	56	58
50	Emp F&F 6½% pf	58	58	58
25	Emp G&F 6% pf	58	58	58
14	Equity Corp	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
3	Fairchild Av (.30e)	21¾	21⅝	21⅝
200	Fanny Farm (1a)	12½	17½	18
4	Ferro Enam	10¼	10¼	10¼
3	Fisk Rub (⅓e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Fuller (G A)	17¼	17¼	17¼
25	Fuller $3 Cv (3)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
6	Gen Invest	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Gen Pub S pf	43½	43	43
50	Gen T&R pf A (6)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Glen Alden Coal	4½	4½	4½
6	Gray Tel PS	11	10⅞	10⅞
200	Grumman AircE(¾e)	18½	18⅜	18½
700	Gulf Oil (1)	36⅛	36	36
200	Hat Corp Am B	5½	5½	5½
300	Hazeltine	30¼	30¼	30¼
400	Helca Min (.10g)	8¼	7⅞	8
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Hunnie Oil (2e)	65	65	65
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6	6	6
200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
100	Int Industr	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Inter Util A	9	9	9
100	Inters HomeEq (.44)	13	13	13
25	Invest Roy (.06)	1½	1½	1½
100	Kirk Lake Gld (.08a)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
25	Koppers Co pf (⅜k)	47¼	47	47¼
400	Lake Shore M (4)	3½	3½	3½
600	Lehigh C&N (.10e)	13	13	13
100	Lipton (TF) A (1)	31½	30⅝	31½
5800	Lockheed Aire	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
200	Long Is Ltg	11	11	11
100	Majestic Rad & T	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	McWil Dredg	11	11	11
4	Mid St Pet B vtc	17½	17¼	17¼
200	Master Elec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Mid St Pet A vtc	97	97	97
25	Midvale	40¾	40¾	40¾
100	Minn M&M (1.80e)	5	5	5
200	Molybdenum	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Monogram Pict	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Mount Prod (.60)	½	½	½
200	Nat Bellas Hess	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Nat Cont (½e)	78¼	78¼	78¼
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	55⅝	55½	55⅝
50	Nat Sti Car (½g)	47	47	47
200	Nehi Corp (½g)	67¼	67	67
225	NEngPA6%pf(1k)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1200	Niag Hud Pow (¼e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Niag Hud A war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Nor Ind PS 6% pf (6)	85½	85	85½
20	Nor Ind PS 7% pf (7)	93½	93½	93½
100	Nor Sta Pw A	11½	11½	11½
100	No west Eng (¼g)	16½	16½	16½
50	Ohio Brass B	23¼	23¼	23¼
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	102⅛	102	102⅛
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32½	32⅜	32½
100	Pantepec Oil ven	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	Pennroad	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Pa P&L $6 pf	99	99	99
25	Pa P&L $7 pf	104	104	104
25	Pa Wat & Pow (2½g)	79	79	79
100	Phila El Pow pf	30½	30⅜	30½
200	Phoenix Sec	5½	5½	5½
400	Pierce Govern (.30e)	17	16½	17
100	Pitts Forg	11½	11½	11½
100	Pressed Met new	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Prud Investors	6½	6½	6½
50	P S Ind $7 pr pf	55½	55½	55½
50	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	46½	46	46½
50	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	20	20	20
200	Pyrene (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Reliance E&E(⅛g)	11½	11½	11½
500	Reynolds Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Richmond Rad	3	3	3
200	Rio Grande Val G vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Roeser & Pend (1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Rustless I&S	11	11	11
700	St Regis Pap	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Salt Dome Oil	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Scovill Mfg	22½	22½	22½
100	Segal Lock & H	¾	¾	¾
600	Seiberling Rub	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Seversky Aire	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Simmons Har & Pt	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Simplicity Pat	2	2	2
100	Solar Mfg	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Soss Mfg (½g)	5½	5½	5½
50	SW Penn PL (2)	18½	18½	18½
150	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	43¼	43	43
200	StandC&S cv pf (⅜e)	23	22¾	22¾
100	St Pow&Lt	1	1	1
50	Sterchi Br St 2 pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Tastyeast	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Taylor (JK) Dist	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Technicolor	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Tenn El P 7%	96½	96¼	96½
100	Tob Prod Exp	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Union Prem FS	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Unit Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Unit Lt&P pf	31	31	31
50	Unit Shoe M(2½a)	78½	78½	78½
1900	US & Int Sec	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	US Plywood (⅛e)	2	2	2
600	US Rub Recl	1	1	1
500	Unit Verde Ext	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Univ Corp vtc	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Valspar Corp	2	2	2
100	VanNormMt (1.80e)	23	23	23
300	Venezuel Pet	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	43	43	43
400	Wagner Bak vtc	7½	7½	7½
100	Wolverine Tube	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	WolwthLtd(.41g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
800	Wright Harg (.40a)	8⅝	8½	8⅝

Total Stock Sales Today 170,000 shares. Year ago, closed. estimated

New York Bonds

Domestic Bonds

19	Ala Pow 5s '46	104	104½	104½
8	Ala Pow 5s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
16	Ala Pow 5s '56	99	98¾	98¾
44	Ala Pow 4½s '67	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Ala Pow 5s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Am G & E 5s 2028	108½	108½	108½
5	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	104	104	104
12	Am P & L 4s 2016	93¼	93	93¼
4	Ari P&L 5s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	As Elec 4½s '53	83½	83	83½
6	As G & E 5s '50	34½	34½	34½
2	As G & E 4½s '49	32	32	32
6	Baldw L 5s '50	102	101½	101½
14	Bell T Can 5s '60C	125	124¾	124¾
20	Birm El 4½s '68	94	94	94
1	Broad Riv P 5s '54	86½	86½	86½
2	Can Nor P 5s '53	103	103	103
14	Caro P & L 5s '56	103¼	103	103¼
3	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	103¼	102¾	103¼
93	Cen P & L 5s '56	101½	100¾	101½
2	Cen Pow 5s '57D	87	87	87
18	Cen St El 5½s '54	38½	37¾	38½
2	Cen St El 5s '48	40	39¾	39¾
7	Cen St P& 5½s '53	62	62	62
6	Cities Ser 5s '58	73½	73	73½
42	Cities Ser 5s '50	74½	74¼	74½
5	Cit S P &L 5½s '49	81½	81½	81½
11	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	82	81½	82
1	CommPrSvc 5s '60 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	63	63	63
3	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	90¾	90½	90½
3	Cudahy Pack 3½s '55	95¾	95¾	95½
8	Del El Pow 5½s '59	105¾	105	105

Boston Stocks

Feb. 11

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.00	Bos Edison	137	136	137	135½
5.00	Bos Elevated	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54½
.04	Bos Ferry Prop	12	12	12	12
...	Bos & Prov	21	21	21	20
...	Eastern SS	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2.50	Fir N Stor	48¼	47¾	48¼	47½
...	Georgian A pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
...	Isle Royale	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
6.00a	N E T&T	109½	109½	109½	109¾
...	New River pf	57	57	57	57
...	North Butte	62c	62c	62c	63c
...	Quincy Min	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
.90a	Torrington	23	23	23	23¼
1.00	Un Twist Drill	22	22	22	21¾
2.50b	Unit Sh M	78¾	78½	78¾	78

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

San Francisco-East Bay Bridge Tolls $10,301,451

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—From the opening of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge in November, 1936, up to Jan. 1, 1939, a total of 19,061,189 vehicles crossed the span, paying $10,301,451 in tolls, reports the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank. Revenue in 1938 of $4,528,253 was 7.5 per cent below that of 1937.

On Jan. 15, 1939, interurban electric train service was inaugurated, on regular schedules between San Francisco and East Bay points, superseding the commuters' ferry service. It is estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 commuters will use the bridge twice each working day, saving an average of 15 minutes per trip over ferry boat time.

On the Golden Gate Bridge, connecting San Francisco with the north coast country, automotive traffic since its opening in May, 1937, aggregated 5,982,537 vehicles, paying $2,870,786 in fares.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe				
Demand	$4.68⅜	$4.68⅛		$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅜		8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅛	.0264⅛		¶
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1687		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2267	.2267		¶
Italy—lira	0 526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4015		.4533
Holland—guilder	.5380	.5377		¶
Sweden—krona	.2415	.2416		.4537
Norway—krone	.2355	.2356		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2092	.2093		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½		.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†		.2382
Cz'ch'sla—koruna	.0343	.0343		.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0208	.0208		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1985	.1895		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426	.0426		.9748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso‡	.2305	.2300		.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0590	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350		.2050
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½		.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3712½	.3800		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2735	.2735		.8440
India—rupee	.3504	.3505		.6180
Java—florin	.5397	.5394		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2920	.2920		*
Shanghai—dol	.1600	.1600		*
Sts Stiments—dol	.5457	.5458		.9813
Phil Island—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9950		1.0031
Mexico				
Mexico—ptso	.2010x	.2010x		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. ¶Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rated. xNominal. ‡‡Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Year Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime	¾@ ¾	¾@ ¾	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
5-6 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝

London Market

Short bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 months bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
Bar gold	148s 5d	148s 3½d	139s 9d
Bar silver	20¾d	20⅝d	20⅞d

Central Bank Rates

Per Cent		Per Cent	
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4–4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsinfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Prague	5
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.10. Tin steady; spot and nearby 48.50; forward 45.42½. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.85-90; East St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Chinese wolframite 19.00-20.00 nominal. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, and platinum unchanged.

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	15.71	15.49	15.62	15.47
May	15.67	15.50	15.60	15.40

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	+1.03	+.20	+.12
Today's close†	144.71	30.03	24.90
Previous close	143.68	29.93	24.78
1939 high	154.85	34.33	25.62
1939 low	136.42	27.93	22.30

*20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938. †Preliminary.

States Battling U.S. Tax on City, Municipal Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Raising the issue of "states' rights," representatives from virtually every state have challenged the constitutionality of suggested Federal taxation of income from state and municipal bonds.

In a joint brief filed with a Senate Finance Subcommittee, attorney generals of 39 states contended the states' consent must be obtained through amendment to the Constitution.

Attorneys from a dozen states supported this contention, in uncompromising terms, in testifying before the committee on President Roosevelt's recommendation that legislation be passed empowering reciprocal Federal and state taxation of each other's security payments and salaries.

Approves Taxing Pay

The House already has approved legislation covering the question of taxing salaries. No objection to this arose in the Senate committee hearings.

President Roosevelt, when making his recommendation, cited a provision in the 16th amendment empowering the Government to impose taxes upon income "from whatever source derived."

The attorney generals contended, however, that this did not empower the Government to tax the income from state bonds.

"Since the adoption of the 15th amendment," their brief said, "the question of the taxability of state and municipal bonds has been passed upon by the Supreme Court over 25 times and each and every time the Court has reaffirmed their immunity."

Senator Prentiss Brown (D-Mich.), subcommittee chairman, admitted Supreme Court decisions had been uniformly against the present Government contention that state securities were taxable, but asked the witnesses to try to clear up Congressional intent when it said taxes could be imposed on "income from whatever source derived."

Abram P. Staples, Virginia Attorney General, replied:

"I confess I am at a loss to understand what the modern theory is on which Congress is requested to enact a statute directly in violation of and in the very teeth of principles as firmly established by the decisions of our Supreme Court as these principles are."

Another strongly worded objection came from William C. Walsh, Maryland Attorney General, who told the committee that "if the present proposal is enacted the Supreme Court will have to declare it unconstitutional or retract what it has been saying for the past 100 years or more."

James R. Morford, Delaware Attorney General, said, "The proposed statute is entirely unconstitutional, and its passage would be an assumption of a national power over the states which cannot be tolerated."

Brewster Objects

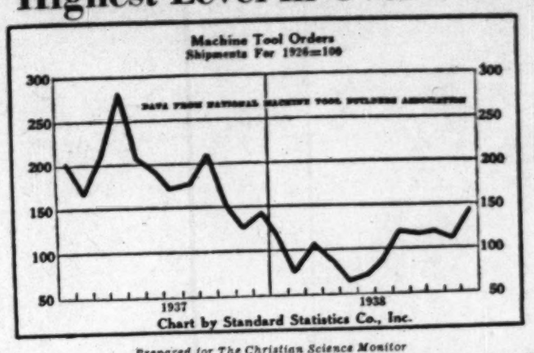
Representative Ralph Brewster (D-Maine), appearing for Attorney General Franz U. Burkett, called the proposal "perfectly amazing" and "impertinent," and read a statement from Burkett which said "It is my considered judgment that such a contention (supremacy of the Federal Government) constitutes a very dangerous attack on the states.

Francis A. Pallotti, Attorney General of Connecticut, said, "I am certain that nearly all states would never have ratified the 16th Amendment if, for one moment, they had the slightest idea that Congress would attempt to do something the 16th Amendment never intended to do."

The 16th Amendment was passed in 1909 in order to pave the way for passage of the Federal income tax law.

Others who appeared included Attorney General Greek L. Rice of Mississippi and Attorney General George Gibbs of Florida. A statement was read on behalf of Attorney General Harry McMullan of North Carolina.

Machine Tool Orders Reach Highest Level in Over a Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sharp gains in domestic demand in the closing weeks of 1938 lifted the December machine tool order index to 146.5, the year's highest, and to a level ahead of that for the year-earlier month (142.7) for the first time in 1938.

Foreign sales are subject to unpredictable swings, because many potential purchasers are short of dollar exchange. However, there may be further moderate gains in domestic tool orders during the next few months, with foreign demand becoming less important.

Wheat and Corn Work Irregularly Lower Past Week

CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—Pessimistic crop and inclement weather reports have begun to exert their influences on the grain trade, but huge world surpluses continued today to overshadow leading markets.

Wheat and corn worked irregularly lower on the Board of Trade this weeks in the face of scattered selling, poor foreign demand and weakness in other world markets.

The threat of sub-zero weather in the domestic winter wheat belt, where little protective snow had fallen, gave a brief strength to the market Wednesday, but when forecasts failed to materialize prices fell quickly to new lows.

News From Southwest

Crop news from the Southwest was pessimistic in regard to conditions in western Kansas, but improvement was reported in the eastern part of the State and also in Oklahoma. While fear was expressed of some damage from alternate thawing and freezing.

A severe cold wave, which, however, had been preceded by snow in most sections of the winter wheat area, helped lift prices fractions Friday. Weakness in the corn market carried wheat to a new low before short covering rallied the market. At the opening today wheat was ⅞-1⅜ cents lower than a week ago, corn 1⅜-1⅞ down, oats ⅝-¾ down, soy beans ½-¾ down, rye 1⅜-1⅞ down and lard 32 to 37 cents lower.

The 1938-39 wheat crop in 43 countries including all important producing countries except Russia and China now is estimated at 4,354,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,686,000,000 bushels last year and an average of 3,549,000,000 during the five years, 1925-26 to 1929-30.

Record Wheat Crop

The past crop year brought the largest world wheat crop on record, with ample to excessive supplies in all countries of surplus production except Australia. Including the next exports from Soviet Russia world carryover on June 30 now is estimated at a possible 1,230,000,000 bushels, compared with 595,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Continued weakness in the Buenos Aires corn futures depressed the corn market here, and there was no important export business.

Oats and rye have had little activity and in general followed the action of wheat and corn.

Lard sustained severe losses, primarily because of weakness in cottonseed oil.

New Financing Is Far Below Year Ago

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The past week's financing, amounting to $10,425,661, was 74 per cent new money, Poor's Publishing Co., reported.

Comparative details follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Total	$10,425,661	$46,361,275
Municipal	7,498,661	43,374,275
Industrial	550,000	95,000
Miscellaneous	600,000	2,797,000
Stock	1,777,000	95,000

Business Personals

The election of H. S. Hoover, director of public relations, General Tire and Rubber Company, as a director, for a three-year term, of the National Association of Accredited Publicity Directors, Inc., has just been announced from the national headquarters of the association in New York City. The association is the outstanding organization in the country of men engaged in public relations work, and has members in most of the larger cities.

George T. Atkins, executive vice-president of Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, has been named for membership on the board of directors on the list to be voted upon at the annual meeting of stockholders at St. Louis April 7.

Election of Julian B. Beaty, of the law firm of Reeves, Todd, Ely & Beaty, as a director of the Callahan Zinc-Lead Co. to succeed William M. Yeaman, Yakima, Wash., resigned, has been announced yesterday.

Julian M. Livingston, president and director of Ward Baking Corp., has resigned as president of the company. The resignation will come before the directors at a meeting on Feb. 22. Mr. Livingston had been president of the company for about eight years.

Robert A. Lewis, of Standard Brands, Inc., Boston, has been elected president of the Tea Association of the United States of America.

Security Sales During December Reported by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Securities Commission compilation disclosed sales of common stock of McKesson and Robbins, Inc., by officers and directors in December, 1938.

Receivership action was filed against the huge drug company in Bridgeport, Conn., on Dec. 8. Federal investigators have alleged missing assets of the concern ranged from $10,000,000 to $18,000,000.

Henry D. Faxon, an officer and director of Kansas City, Mo., sold 1,001 McKesson shares. The commission's report said the stock was "sold by pledgee." William F. Geary, an officer, of Sacramento, Calif., sold 2,300 shares. Thomas J. Turnbull, an officer, of Sacramento, sold 1,100 shares.

A. Felix du Pont, an officer of Wilmington, Del., sold 7,000 common shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Pierre S. du Pont, a director, of Wilmington, bought 10,500 shares, but sold 8,750 capital shares of Pennsylvania Railroad.

Sosthenes Behn, an officer, of New York City, sold 5,100 common shares of International Telephone & Telegraph Company

Hinckley G. Atwood, an officer, of Chicago, gave away 5,000 shares of Allied Mills, Inc., common. Charles S. Payson, a director, of New York City, sold 4,000 common shares of American Rolling Mill.

Laurence H. Armour, a director, of Chicago, bought 1,000 common shares of Armour & Company, Illinois.

Phoenix Securities Corporation, a principal stockholder, sold 21,500 common shares of Celotex Corporation.

William H. Weintraub, a director, of Chicago, gave away 1,000 common shares of Esquire Coronet, Inc.

Charles H. Swift, a director, of Chicago, sold, 2,675 common no par shares of Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Carl H. Beal, a director, of Los Angeles, Calif

Mexican Police Quell Incipient Fascist Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A number of arrests of persons making bold political speeches here, including four who are ranked as leaders of a daring opposition group, have focused attention here on what is being described as a potential Fascist movement, and at the least, a group capable of seriously embarrassing the Administration.

For the moment, sharp street disturbances have been curbed by the arrests. Leaders still held are former General Francisco Coss, Col. Bernardino Mena Brito, Luis del Toro and Leon Osorio, a Cuban exile.

A series of attacks upon the Government, delivered through a loud speaker nightly, on one of the principal streets began with violent criticism for granting permission for the entry of the International Brigade. These were followed by an inflammatory anti-Jewish campaign which was precipitated by a street fight between a Russian Jewish merchant and a young Mexican.

The speakers called upon the populace to rise and march before the National Palace, demanding the expulsion of all Jews from Mexico. They set a date for such a meeting and urged the public to attend, bringing torches. Small skirmishes between individuals and the breaking of glass and headlights in cars, as traffic was blocked by the cowds, occurred during the meetings.

The Government acted swiftly to check the violent movement. Its leaders were first called before the federal Attorney General, Senor Genaro V. Vazquea, who first informed them that they would not be arrested by his office since President Cardenas has issued express orders that no one is to be prosecuted for criticism of him or his Government. He reminded them sternly that many members of their movement were in Mexico through the general asylum given to political refugees and that some of the Mexican leaders had been permitted by President Cardenas to return to their country after years of exile.

The men were dismissed by the Attorney General and turned over to the Police of the Federal District who thereupon used his own authority to arrest them on charges of inciting to rebellion and disturbing the public peace. Their attacks against the coming of the International Brigade were pointed out as useless since the plan for receiving these refugees has been altered since the permission was first granted.

The motivation behind these sudden outbreaks is considered to be largely one of national politics, closely knitted to maneuvering for the 1940 presidential elections. That they have occurred at all indicates the nervousness of the public temper and the efforts being made by some rightist groups to embarrass and harass the present administration.

Ickes Criticizes Press in U. S. As Not Always 'Free'

CHICAGO (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declared Feb. 10 that, "owing to economic ties-ups, our press is not as free as it should be in a democracy."

In a prepared address seasoned with criticism and commendation, he told the National Lawyers Guild, among many other things, the following:

"Despite abuses that are inexcusable from the point of view of the press itself, no fair-minded persons would deny that American newspapers are still the best, as they are the freest, in the world. Generally speaking, they print much misleading propaganda; they color the news to suit themselves; they distort the news; they suppress the news; they even invent 'news,' but they also carry much news that is vital to the public weal."

Secretary Ickes listed himself as a defender of the freedom of the press as well as a "severe critic" of its "shortcomings," and asserted he wanted it "to free itself from its own voluntary servitude."

He opined Government control of the press would be a "calamity."

5-Man Labor Board Urged by A. F. of L.

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—American Federation of Labor leaders worked overtime Feb. 11 to clear away the business of their winter meeting and hurry back to Washington to press Congress for a revised Wagner Act and a new five-man Labor Relations Board, instead of one with three members.

The A. F. of L. Executive Council asked President Roosevelt last August not to rename Donald Wakefield Smith to the agency on the grounds the A. F. of L. membership had lost confidence in him.

The President gave Smith a recess appointment good for five years if confirmed by the Senate.

Reappointment of Smith, regarded by many A. F. of L. leaders as a rebuff to the Federation, started the craft leaders on a campaign to clip some of the Board's powers by amendments and line up the Senate against confirming the Smith appointment.

Smith's name has not been sent up to Capitol Hill from the White House. Instead there are increasing reports that efforts are being made to find a successor.

The A. F. of L.'s criticism of the Labor Board is not centered entirely on Donald Smith. It has criticized the policies also of his fellow member, Edwin S. Smith, whose term has more than a year to run.

U. S. Ships Again Will Run From Seattle to East

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission agreed Feb. 10 to immediate re-establishment of American Flag freighter service between Seattle and the Orient.

There has been no American Flag service out of Puget Sound since last June when the Dollar Steamship Company withdrew its American Mail line boats.

President Plans Vacation Viewing 'Attack' on Canal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt hopes to be on the high seas by next Saturday, en route to the Caribbean for a rest and a glimpse of the United States Fleet in mimic battle.

Plans for the journey are still tentative, but it is likely the Nation's No. 1 sailor will start southward by special train Thursday. This would put him in a Southern Florida port in time to embark late Friady or early Saturday.

He is expected to board his favorite vacation ship—the 9,050-ton cruiser Houston—at Miami or Key West or a point between. The trip probably will keep him away from Washington about two weeks.

The Houston was at Norfolk, Va., yesterday. In command of Capt. G. N. Barker, she is equipped with a special elevator for use by Mr. Roosevelt in going from the well deck to the Admiral's quarters which he occupies at sea.

Mr. Roosevelt will be in direct touch with Washington through the naval radio station at Arlington, Va. He also will report periodically to temporary White House headquarters, to be estiblished in the Miami Biltmore Hotel at Coral Gables, Fla.

An ardent naval student ever since his days as Assistant Secretary in Washington during the World War, he will be especially interested in the fleet maneuvers south of Cuba when the time comes to test defenses against an air and sea attack on the Panama Canal.

Unaware of exact positions of the war game's defending forces, an invading fleet will attempt to reach the canal through one or more of the many passages between the islands of the West Indies. The President has recommended a strengthening of the canal defenses.

If he follows present plans, Mr. Roosevelt will cruise back to a Florida port in order to return by train to Washington the morning of March 4. At noon that day he will address a joint session of Congress on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the meeting of the first Congress under the Constitution.

Local Classified Advertising

LEGAL NOTICES

RULES AND REGULATIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND HACKNEY STANDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 392 OF THE ACTS OF 1930, AS AMENDED, AND IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 11, 1939, 7:45 A. M.

Definition of Terms.

Section 1. Whenever in these regulations the following terms are used, they shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

Office of Inspector of Carriages—A unit of the Boston Police Department.

Appeal Board—A Board consisting of one deputy and two captains designated by the Police Commissioner.

Taxicab—A motor vehicle licensed as a hackney carriage on which a taximeter is affixed.

Taximeter—A mechanical instrument or device by which the charge for hire is mechanically calculated either for distance travelled, or for waiting time, or for both, and upon which such charge shall be indicated by means of figures.

Public Automobile—A hackney carriage used for livery purposes without a taximeter.

Hackney Carriage Licenses Granted Under These Rules and Regulations.

Section 3. The Police Commissioner for the city of Boston shall, in accordance with law, annually grant hackney carriage licenses to suitable persons, firms and corporations who are owners of such vehicles (if the individual or one member of the firm resides in Boston, and if the principal place of business of the corporation is in Boston) to set up and use them as hackney carriages.

The fee for such license shall be five dollars. For the substitution of the license to set up and use a hackney carriage for that of a hackney carriage previously licensed in accordance with this section, the fee shall be one dollar.

Hackney Carriages, except "funeral licenses," shall be licensed from the garage at which they are kept in Boston, and in no case at the stands, public or private.

No license or permit provided for in this rule shall be sold, assigned or transferred without first obtaining the consent of the Police Commissioner in writing.

When a licensed owner changes his address or the place at which a hackney carriage owned by him is garaged, he shall within twenty-four hours of such change, notify the Inspector of Carriages in writing.

Employment cards shall be issued to drivers by the Police Commissioner, and the licensed owners of hackney carriages shall not employ drivers without such employment cards; said employment cards to be kept by employers during the period that the driver is in their employ.

Licensed owners shall return **immediately** to the Office of Inspector of Carriages the employment card of every driver when he ceases to be in their employ, and, further, the licensed owner shall in writing give the reasons for the termination of the employment.

An applicant for a license as owner of a motor hackney carriage shall present for examination in the case of each car a valid certificate of registration issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the date of which together with the car number shall be entered on the application, and also on the license of the Police Commissioner if granted.

Upon any change in the certificate of registration of a motor hackney carriage, issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, licensed owners shall immediately present such certificate together with hackney carriage license to the office of the Inspector of Carriages.

The owner of a licensed hackney carriage must keep, on a form approved by the Police Commissioner, and produce upon demand of the Police Commissioner or the Inspector of Carriages or any officer, a record of all trips made by said vehicle and containing all information requested on form approved by the Police Commissioner for a period of each calendar day.

Trade Names Used by Licensed Owners.

Section 3. All trade names used by licensed owners shall be approved by the Police Commissioner and recorded in the office of the Inspector of Carriages.

Any licensee who shall cease to be the owner of a hackney carriage shall at once surrender his license to the Police Commissioner.

No person shall be licensed to be an owner who is not of the age of twenty-one years or over, who cannot read, write and speak the English language intelligibly, or who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs.

All licenses issued to owners must be called for at the Office of Inspector of Carriages within thirty days of filing day of application.

The Police Commissioner shall refuse a license for, or, if already issued, revoke or suspend the license of any hackney carriage that he shall find him to be unfit or unsuited for public patronage.

Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licenses.

Section 4. The Police Commissioner for the city of Boston may annually grant licenses in said city to suitable persons, residents of Boston, as drivers who are properly qualified to have charge of hackney carriages.

The fee for such license shall be two dollars.

Each applicant for a driver's license must file with his application three recent photographs of himself wearing cap; photographs to be of a size 1½ inch by 1½ inch, one of which shall be attached to his license when issued, one filed with the application, and the remaining photograph to be filed in the application office of the Inspector of Carriages.

The photograph shall be attached to the license so that it cannot be removed and another photograph substituted without detection.

No person shall be licensed to be a driver who is not of the age of nineteen years or over, who cannot read, write and speak the English language intelligibly, or who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs.

All licenses issued to drivers must be called for at the Office of Inspector of Carriages within thirty days of the filing day of the application.

Any licensee who shall cease to be the driver of a hackney carriage shall at once surrender his license to the Police Commissioner.

When a licensed driver changes his address, or his place of employment, or his employer, he shall within twenty-four hours of such change notify the Inspector of Carriages in writing.

An applicant for a license to drive a motor hackney carriage shall present for examination a valid license as an operator issued to him by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the date and the number thereof shall be entered on the application.

Painting of Hackney Carriages.

Section 5. No owner of a licensed hackney carriage known as a taxicab shall paint his vehicle in colors or designs so to closely resemble other licensed hackney carriages classified as taxicabs as to mislead the public as to its identity.

Advertisements.

Section 6. No advertising matter shall be permitted in or upon hackney carriages without the permission of the commissioner.

Inspection of Vehicles.

Section 7. Before a hackney carriage shall be licensed it shall be thoroughly inspected in regard to mechanical condition and general appearance, and all hackney carriages licensed shall be inspected to meet the above requirements every six months. All licensed hackney carriages shall have a card of such size and form as may be required by the Police Commissioner which shall show the license number assigned to said vehicle by the Commissioner, and a statement to the effect that in cases of complaint the Inspector of Carriages shall be notified, giving the number of the hackney carriage, and rates of fare as required in Section 8.

There shall be no lights on taxicabs, except those required by law, without obtaining the approval of the Police Commissioner.

Rates of Fare.

Section 8. Every licensed hackney carriage, operating as a taxicab, shall contain a card showing the rates of fare that the particular cab is operated under and approved by the Police Commissioner and recorded in the office of the Inspector of Carriages. This card shall be displayed on the interior of the vehicle in clear view of the passenger and so placed or secured in the frame in which it is enclosed that it may not be easily molested or destroyed. Said rates shall be within the maximum and minimum rates established by the Public Commissioner, which are:

Maximum rate—45 cents first mile; 30 cents for each mile thereafter.

Minimum rate—25 cents first two-fifths mile or fraction thereof; 5 cents each additional one-fifth mile or fraction therof.

Waiting time shall include all time during which the vehicle is not in motion, beginning nine minutes after its arrival at the place to which it has been called, or, if engaged in the street or at a stand, beginning nine minutes after the time of such engagement. A charge of ten cents for each three minutes may be made, but no charge shall be made for time lost through interruption of street traffic or through the inefficiency of the vehicle or its driver, or for time between premature arrival in response to a call and the hour for which the vehicle was ordered.

Hand baggage may be carried by passengers without charge. The carriage of trunks shall be optional with the person in charge of the vehicles; but if carried, the charge shall be 25 cents for each trunk.

Ferry tolls and tunnel tolls will be paid by passengers.

Time of Filing Applications.

Section 9. New applications for all licenses and for designated private and public stands may be filed with the Police Commissioner at any time, but applications for the renewal of licenses and designated stands already in force shall be filed annually before January 1. There shall be made on official forms provided by the Inspector of Carriages, shall contain all the information therein required, and shall be examined and reported on by the said Inspector. All licenses and private stand designations shall become void on the first day of February annually.

"Funeral Licenses."

Section 10. The Police Commissioner may grant licenses to be known as "funeral licenses" to suitable persons not residents of the city of Boston, who are owners of such vehicles (and whose principal business is the conveyance of persons for hire at funerals) to set up and use them as hackney carriages within said city.

Every such license shall have stamped upon its face the words, "Funeral License."

Occupancy of Public Stands.

Section 11. All public stands shall be plainly marked and shall be free and accessible to all hackney carriages licensed by the Police Commissioner, including hackney carriages permitted to occupy private stands by owners of property and properly assigned to such private stands.

Conduct of Drivers on Public Stands.

Section 12. Every driver of a hackney carriage shall observe the following rules when using a public stand:

(1) Take proper position in rear of hackney line. Overcrowding, crashing or backing on to line will not be permitted.

(2) Any driver has the right to stop and take position on any stand where there is a vacancy.

(3) The drivers of all hackney carriages shall sit on the driver's seat of their vehicles, ready to be hired at once, at all times that said hackney carriages are at public stands.

(4) As soon as any hackney carriage leaves a public stand, all other hackney carriages shall immediately move up in line so that the only vacant space in the public stand shall be in the rear of the last hackney carriage.

(5) No hackney carriage driver shall make or permit any one else to make any repairs to his vehicle while on a public stand.

(6) No driver shall sit in the passenger compartment of a hackney carriage and shall permit no one else to sit therein except passengers.

Provided, however, that the foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent any person from selecting any hackney carriage that may be desired on the stand, whether it be at the head of the line or not.

Picking Up or Soliciting Passengers Near Public Stands Prohibited.

Section 13. No driver shall solicit or pick up any passengers within fifty feet of an established public stand when there are hackney carriages on the said stand.

Parking.

Section 14. No driver shall park his car in a double line at a public stand nor shall any driver park his vehicle in such a manner as to interfere with traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, at any location.

Conduct of Hackney Carriage Drivers.

Section 15. It is the duty of police officers to observe the movements of hackney carriages, especially at night, and at all times to see that the rules governing such carriages and their drivers are obeyed. Licensed drivers shall be respectful to and are required to answer fully and civilly any questions put to them by police officers in the performance of their duty.

The Police Commissioner will regard as unsuited to hold a license any driver who violates any State or Federal liquor law, or who on solicitation, information or service to a man or woman seeking a place or a person for immoral purposes, or any driver who offers such direction, information or service. He will regard as unsuited to hold a license any driver who conveys from place to place a person who is noisy or otherwise disorderly, or who conveys a person who is intoxicated, even though not disorderly, except directly to the place which the driver has reason to believe is the passenger's house or lodging, but the provision shall not apply to cases in which persons are conveyed by direction of a police officer.

When a passenger becomes noisy or otherwise disorderly while in a carriage and persists in such conduct after warning, the driver may appeal to any police officer who shall assist him to any lawful way, and if in possession of the necessary evidence shall prosecute the offending passenger. The police shall observe with particular care the matter to which this section relates, and shall report thereon.

No driver in charge of a licensed hackney carriage, while awaiting employment by passengers, shall stand the same in any public street or place other than at or upon a public stand, nor shall any driver of such hackney carriage seek employment by repeatedly and persistently driving his vehicle to and fro in a short space before, or by otherwise interfering with the proper and orderly access to or egress from any theater, hall, hotel, public resort, railroad station or other places of public assembly; but any licensed hackney carriage driver may accept employment while driving through any public street or place without stops other than those due to obstruction of traffic and at such speed as not to interfere with or impede traffic.

Every driver of any licensed hackney carriage shall remain with said vehicle while it is unemployed or standing in the streets or squares of the city unless compelled to necessarily absent therefrom in the course of his duty and business as such driver, but in no event longer than twenty minutes.

Every driver of any licensed hackney carriage shall place the flag of the taximeter in a recording position as soon as he takes on a passenger, and shall keep the flag in a recording position so long as the said carriage is engaged. A recording position shall be deemed to be any position of the flag except a raised vertical position.

Every driver of any licensed hackney carriage shall report to the nearest police station any suspicious actions of passengers or conditions which he may observe.

The hackney carriage driver shall not demand from any passenger more than the fare recorded on the taximeter.

Hackney Carriage Driver to Have Licenses in His Possession.

Section 16. Every driver having charge of a hackney carriage shall have with him his hackney carriage driver's license, and a copy of these rules and regulations to be shown to a passenger on request, and shall have further in an easily accessible place in the vehicle the hackney carriage license for such vehicle.

Identification Card

Section 17. The driver of a hackney carriage shall display upon the inside of the hackney carriage, along side of the rate card, an identification card containing a recent photograph of said driver, wearing cap, of a standard size of 3 inches by 3 inches. Said identification card to be approved by the Police Commissioner, and also the rate card, provided for in Section 8, shall be in a frame covered with glass and shall be illuminated, after sundown, with a suitable light not less than two candlepower, arranged as to throw a continuous steady light thereon so that the same shall be clearly discernible to, and can be seen by, the passenger in the rear seat.

Driver Shall Display Driver's Number on Windshield.

Section 18. Driver of a licensed taxicab shall also display upon the inside of right hand lower corner of windshield a badge approved by the Police Commissioner, bearing the number of his driver's license.

Driver shall not refuse, unless previously engaged or unless the conditions are such as those described in Section 15 of these rules, to carry any passenger lawfully entitled to be carried in a hackney carriage.

Dress of Hackney Drivers

Section 19. Every driver having charge of a licensed taxicab in a public place shall be suitably dressed and shall wear on the left breast of his outside coat a badge bearing the number of his driver's license. The figures must be of the pattern approved each year by the Police Commissioner and furnished at the office of the Inspector of Carriages. Such badge shall be kept repaired by driver, and is to remain the property of the Police Department, to be returned to the office of the Inspector of Carriages should a licensee have his license revoked or suspended, or should he cease to be a hackney carriage driver.

Lost Badges and Plates.

Section 20. If a badge or windshield plate is lost, the licensee to whom the same was issued shall immediately report such loss to the Inspector of Carriages, who will furnish a new badge or plate on payment therefor of a fee of one dollar.

Passenger's Receipt.

Section 21. When requested by a passenger, or whenever there is a dispute over the fare, the driver shall give a receipt to the said passenger. Said receipt shall be upon a form approved by the Police Commissioner and shall contain the full name and badge number of the driver, the date and time of the giving of the receipt and the amount received. Every driver shall have such receipts in his possession at all times.

Police Medallion Shall Be Displayed

Section 22. Every licensed hackney carriage shall have affixed upon the cowl on the right-hand side, a metal medallion of a style approved by the Police Commissioner, bearing the police number.

The police medallion number shall be painted on the rear of the hackney carriage, plainly visible to the public, in figures not less than three inches in height. No number other than said police medallion number shall be painted or affixed to the rear of any hackney carriage, other than the Massachusetts registration plate.

Passenger's Control of Vehicle.

Section 23. No driver having charge of any licensed taxicab shall take up or carry any other passenger after the taxicab has been notified, giving the number of the hackney carriage, and rates of fare as required in Section 8.

There shall be no lights on taxicabs, except those required by law, without obtaining the approval of the Police Commissioner.

Rates of Fare.

Section 24. Every licensed hackney carriage, operating as a taxicab, shall contain a card showing the rates of fare that the particular cab is operated under and approved by the Police Commissioner and recorded in the office of the Inspector of Carriages. This card shall be displayed on the interior of the vehicle in clear view of the passenger and so placed or secured in the frame in which it is enclosed that it may not be easily molested or destroyed. Said rates shall be within the maximum and minimum rates established by the Public Commissioner, which are:

Maximum rate—45 cents first mile; 30 cents for each mile thereafter.

Minimum rate—25 cents first two-fifths mile or fraction thereof; 5 cents each additional one-fifth mile or fraction therof.

Waiting time shall include all time during which the vehicle is not in motion, beginning nine minutes after its arrival at the place to which it has been called, or, if engaged in the street or at a stand, beginning nine minutes after the time of such engagement. A charge of ten cents for each three minutes may be made, but no charge shall be made for time lost through interruption of street traffic or through the inefficiency of the vehicle or its driver, or for time between premature arrival in response to a call and the hour for which the vehicle was ordered.

Hand baggage may be carried by passengers without charge. The carriage of trunks shall be optional with the person in charge of the vehicles; but if carried, the charge shall be 25 cents for each trunk.

Ferry tolls and tunnel tolls will be paid by passengers.

Record of Trips and Number.

Section 25. Every licensed driver must keep a record of all trips made by vehicle of which he is in charge on a form approved by the Police Commissioner, which record shall be kept by the owner of a licensed hackney carriage as provided in Section 2.

Driver Shall Search Carriage After Delivering Passenger.

Section 25. Licensed drivers shall immediately after delivering any passenger search hackney carriage for any property which may have been left therein, and any property found therein shall be immediately delivered by the finder thereof to the office of Inspector of Carriages or any police station, the driver taking a receipt therefor, and the Inspector of Carriages or commanding officer of said police station shall within twenty-four hours deliver the property to the Property Clerk of the Police Department.

Soliciting of Passengers.

Section 26. No person having charge of a hackney carriage while in a public way or place, shall solicit passengers. If such carriage is rightfully standing upon a public stand, the person in charge thereof may solicit passengers by motion of the hand.

Occupancy of Driver's Seat

Section 27. No person in charge of a hackney carriage known as a taxicab shall allow any one to ride upon the driver's seat, or adjacent to the driver's seat, of the same.

Smoking by Drivers.

Section 28. Drivers of hackney carriages shall not smoke cigars, cigarettes or pipes while transporting or soliciting passengers.

Passengers With Infectious Diseases; Dead Bodies.

Section 29. No driver having charge of any hackney carriage shall receive or permit to be placed therein, nor convey in or upon the same, any persons infected with any contagious disease. No driver of a licensed hackney carriage, designated as a taxicab, shall accept for transportation any body of a deceased person. Whenever a death occurs in a hackney carriage the driver without disturbing the body must drive immediately to the nearest police station and notify the officer in charge.

Tagging by Police Officers.

Section 30. Police officers shall, whenever there has been a violation of any hackney carriage regulation or any law or ordinance, give to the driver a tag with instructions to report with tag to the Inspector of Carriages in accordance with instructions on tag. The part of the tag that is returned to the division by the officer is to be forwarded to the Inspector of Carriages before 10 A. M. of the following day. The Inspector of Carriages shall have the authority to strip a driver of his credentials consisting of badge, driver's license card and driver's license plate, if in the judgment of the Inspector of Carriages, there has been a violation to warrant such action.

On penalty imposed by the Inspector of Carriages upon a driver for unlawfully operating for hire in such a manner as to afford a means of transportation similar to that afforded by a railway company, notice in writing of such action shall be sent to the owner of the hackney carriage, which notice shall include proper identification of the hackney carriage and driver involved.

In all arrests of a licensed driver, the officer in charge of the Division to which the driver is brought shall strip the driver of his credentials. In all cases of credentials taken, the Commanding Officer of the Division shall forward the same within twenty-four hours to the Inspector of Carriages with report of all facts connected with the arrest.

Taxicab.

Section 31. The taxicab shall have affixed thereto, upon the partition dividing the driver's and passenger's seats, a taximeter of the size and design approved by the Police Commissioner.

No taxicab shall be licensed as a hackney carriage until the taximeter attached thereto shall have been officially approved. After sundown the face of every taximeter shall be illuminated by a suitable light, so arranged as to throw a continuous steady light thereon. Upon order of the Police Commissioner a licensee shall have his taximeter recalibrated.

If in a calendar year more than three penalties are imposed by the Inspector of Carriages upon a driver or drivers of a particular taxicab for unlawfully operating for hire in such a manner as to afford means of transportation similar to that afforded by a railway company, the Inspector of Carriages shall have the authority to strip such taxicab of its hackney carriage medallion, and to suspend the hackney carriage license of such vehicle for a period not exceeding ten days.

Public Automobiles.

Section 32. Owners or drivers of public automobiles shall not solicit passengers on public ways, or from public stands, nor shall they occupy public stands. In cases where public automobiles are hired the price shall be agreed upon between the person in charge of the automobile and the passenger or passengers. Proof of what shall appear to the Police Commissioner to be an extortionate charge for service will be regarded as reasonable ground for believing that the owner or driver so charging is not a suitable person to be licensed.

Motor hackney carriages licensed to operate as public automobiles shall not be operated under the rates and conditions established in this rule for taxicabs.

If in a calendar year, more than three penalties are imposed by the Inspector of Hackney Carriages upon a driver or drivers of a particular public automobile for unlawfully operating for hire in such a manner as to afford means of transportation similar to that offered by a railway company, the Inspector of Carriages shall have the authority to suspend the hackney carriage license of such vehicle for a period not exceeding ten days.

Violations and Penalties.

Section 33. All complaints and violations of these rules against hackney carriage drivers and owners by the public or police officers shall be brought before the officer in charge of the office of Inspector of Carriages, who shall hear the facts, and if the hackney carriage driver or owner is found guilty of the complaint or violation, may suspend or revoke the license of the offending owner or driver. If the owner of any hackney carriage is found guilty of the offense charged while he is driving the said hackney carriage, the license of the said hackney carriage shall be suspended or revoked, in addition to any action that may be taken in regard to his driver's license, and said hackney carriage shall not be used during said period of suspension or revocation. If the same hackney carriage is involved in three separate offenses during any period of twelve months, regardless of whether the said hackney carriage was being operated by the same or different drivers, the license of said hackney carriage shall be suspended or revoked, and said hackney carriage shall not be used during said period of suspension or revocation.

All hackney carriage drivers and owners shall have the right of appeal to the Police Commissioner, provided the appeal is made in writing within forty-eight hours of the date of the finding. Said appeal shall be heard by an Appeal Board, as defined in Section 1, who shall hold a public hearing. The appellant shall have the right to be represented by counsel at said hearing, to introduce such evidence as he may desire, and to cross-examine all witnesses. Said Board of Appeal shall file its report and recommendations with the Police Commissioner within twenty-four hours of the termination of the hearing. The Police Commissioner shall take such action on such report as he may deem advisable and notify the appellant forthwith.

Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense; and any licensed owner or driver who violates any of the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, in addition to said penalty, thereup become liable to suspension or forfeiture of his license, and may be disqualified to hold a license thereafter.

Reservation of Commissioner as to Privileges Granted.

Section 34. The Police Commissioner reserves to himself the right to take away, change, modify or reassign any and all private and public stands at his discretion.

Reservation of Commissioner as to Powers and Duties.

Section 35. The Police Commissioner hereby reserves to himself all powers and duties under Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930 as amended, to which these rules and regulations are subject.

Repeal of Previous Rules and Regulations.

Section 36. All rules and regulations promulgated by the Police Commissioner in regard to hackney carriages and hackney stands previous to the effective date of these rules and regulations are hereby repealed as of said effective date.

Provisions Severable.

Section 37. If any part, section, or subdivision of these rules and regulations, or the application thereof, shall be held invalid, unconstitutional or inoperative as to any particular person, persons or conditions, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of these rules and regulations which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of these rules and regulations are declared to be severable.

JOSEPH F. TIMILTY,
Police Commissioner.

CITY OF BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT
—OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 154 BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON, February 11, 1939.

In accordance with the initiative petition known as Question No. 2 and appearing upon the official ballot at the State Election held on November 8, 1938, and approved by the people at the said State Election and approved by the City Council and the Mayor of Boston; and in accordance with all provisions of Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, as amended, and in effect February 11, 1939, 7:45 A. M.

"AN ACT WITH RELATION TO PUBLIC STANDS FOR THE USE OF TAXICABS AND MOTOR VEHICLES FOR HIRE IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

"Be it enacted by the People and by their Authority:

"In any city which accepts the provisions of this act by vote of its city council, or in any town which accepts the provisions of this act by a majority vote of the qualified voters present and voting at an annual town meeting, the licensing authorities for licensing taxicabs and motor vehicles for hire shall establish, for the use of taxicabs and motor vehicles for hire licensed within such city or town, public taxicab stands on any public highway within such city or town, and shall abolish all other taxicab stands on any public highway within such city or town.

"Such public taxicab stands shall be free and accessible to all taxicabs and motor vehicles for hire whose owners are licensed by said licensing authorities."

The Police Commissioner for the City of Boston hereby revokes all assignments of designated portions of public ways in the City of Boston known as PUBLIC HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS, effective as of February 11, 1939, 7:45 A. M.

JOSEPH F. TIMILTY,
Police Commissioner.

CITY OF BOSTON
POLICE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 154 Berkeley St., Boston, February 11, 1939.

In accordance with the initiative petition known as Question No. 2 and appearing upon the official ballot at the State Election held on November 8, 1938, and approved by the people at the said State Election and approved by the City Council and the Mayor of Boston; and in accordance with all provisions of Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, not inconsistent with the provisions of the initiative measure, the following designated portions of public ways in the City of Boston are hereby designated as PUBLIC TAXICAB STANDS, effective as of February 11, 1939, 7:45 A. M.

PUBLIC HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS
(North and East of Massachusetts Avenue)
(Day and Night)

Police Division	Location	Number of Carriages Allowed
2	Arch street (west side), north of Franklin street	2
2	Arch street (west side), south of Franklin street	2
16	Arlington street, No. 15, (Ritz Carlton Hotel)	3
16	Arlington street (Hotel Statler)	6
	To be allocated as follows:	30
	Arlington street 4 cabs	
	Providence street 1 cab	
	Columbus avenue 15 cabs	
3	Ashburton place (Boston City Club)	2
2	Atlantic avenue, Nos. 254-256 (Central Wharf)	3
2	Atlantic avenue, Nos. 294-298 (India Wharf)	1
2	Atlantic avenue, Nos. 306-308	3
2	Atlantic avenue, No. 310 (India Wharf)	1
2	Atlantic avenue, Nos. 354-356	3
2	Atlantic avenue, corner Summer street, 20 ft. back from the corner to No. 617	4
2	Atlantic avenue, No. 625	1
2	Atlantic avenue, No. 695 (Hotel Essex)	4
2	Atlantic avenue (west side), north of Broad street	2
2	Atlantic avenue (east side), south of Foster's Wharf	6
2	Atlantic avenue (east side), north of Boylston street	3
2	Atlantic avenue (east side), between No. York and Yarmouth boats	3
2	Avery street (south side), west of Washington street	2
2	Batterymarch street, No. 60	3
4	Beach street (north side) west of Lincoln street	2
3	Beacon street, No. 40	1
3	Beacon street, No. 46	1
16	Berkeley street (west side), between drives of Commonwealth avenue	2
16	Berkeley street (east side), south of Commonwealth avenue	2
16	Berkeley street (east side), between drives of Commonwealth avenue	2
16	Berkeley street (west side), south of Boylston street	3
1	Blackstone street, side of Terminal building, Haymarket square	3
3	Bowdoin square subway station.	
3	Bowdoin street (east side), beginning 20 ft. from Beacon street	3
16	Boylston street, No. 222 (General Terminal & Transportation Co., Inc.)	3
16	Boylston street (Hotel Brunswick)	2
16	Boylston and Exeter streets (Hotel Lenox)	2
16	Boylston street, east end of Subway structure	2
16	Boylston street (north side), west of Arlington street	3
16	Boylston street, (south side), 20 ft. westerly from corner at Park square	1
2	Broad street, No. 5	2
2	Broad street, No. 49	2
2	Broad street (east side), south of State street	2

PUBLIC HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS
(North and East of Massachusetts Avenue)
(Day and Night)

Police Division	Location	Number of Carriages Allowed
2	Broad street (east side), south of Central street	3
4	Broadway, Nos. 217-221	2
4	Buckingham street (east side), opposite Back Bay station	2
3	Cambridge street, opposite No. 20	1
3	Cambridge street, No. 26	3
3	Cambridge street, Nos. 32-44 (Imperial Hotel)	3
3	Cambridge street, Nos. 66-68-70	3
3	Cambridge street, No. 81	1
3	Cambridge street, Nos. 93-95 (Old Fashioned, Inc.)	2
3	Cambridge street, Nos. 307-321	6
3	Cambridge street (south side), east of Charles street	3
3	Cambridge street (south side), west of West Cedar street	3
3	Cambridge street (north side), west of North Grove street	3
3	Cambridge street (north side), east of North Grove street	3
3	Cambridge street (north side), west of North Russell street	4
3	Cambridge street (south side), west of Hancock street	3
1	Canal street (north side), at Causeway street	10
1	Causeway street, Nos. 91-105	6
1	Causeway street (Boston Garden)	5
1	Causeway street, corner Nashua street (Hotel Manger)	2
3	Charles street, No. 20 (Hotel Lincolnshire)	3
3	Charles street, No. 265 (Phillips House, Mass. General Hospital)	3
3	Charles and Mt. Vernon streets (First American Society Church)	2
3	Charles street, Boston Common side, 20 ft. back from Beacon street	10
2	Chauncy street (west side), at Summer street	2
16	Church street (east side), at Boylston street	3
16	Clarendon street (southwest side), at Boylston street	2
16	Clarendon street (Trinity Church).	
16	Clarendon street (east side), between drives of Commonwealth avenue	1
16	Clarendon street (east side), south of Stuart street	2
4	Columbus avenue, No. 260, at Clarendon street	2
4	Columbus avenue, Nos. 350-352-354	3
4	Columbus avenue (west side), south of Yarmouth street	2
4	Columbus avenue (east side), south of West Newton street	4
4	Columbus avenue (west side), north of West Newton street	3
4	Columbus avenue (west side), north of Massachusetts avenue	5
16	Commonwealth avenue and Dartmouth street (Hotel Vendome)	6
2	Congress street (east side), south of Milk street	3
2	Congress street (west side), north of Franklin street	4
2	Court street, No. 65	2
2	Court street (south side), east side, east of Tremont street	1
2	Court square (east side of east arm), abutting Young's Hotel Building	2
4	Dartmouth street, No. 107	3
16	Dartmouth street, No. 275 (Hotel Victoria)	3
16	Dartmouth street, corner of Boylston street	4
16	Dartmouth street (Copley-Plaza Hotel)	6
	to be allocated as follows:	
	Dartmouth street 2 cabs	
	St. James avenue 2 cabs	
	Trinity place 2 cabs	
16	Dartmouth street (east side), south of Beacon street	2
4	Dartmouth street (south side), west of Tremont street	3
4	Dartmouth street (west side), opposite Back Bay station	6

PUBLIC HACKNEY CARRIAGE STANDS
(North and East of Massachusetts Avenue)
(Day and Night)

Police Division	Location	Number of Carriages Allowed
2	Devonshire street (west side), south of Milk street	3
1

Future in Far East Depends On Japan's Course in Hainan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — The strategic balance of the Far East has been recast—with momentous implications to every nation interested in Asia—as the result of Japanese military occupation of the Island of Hainan.

Word that Japan had moved in flashed across the wires here last night and sent orderlies hastening through the corridors of both State and Navy Departments and prompted telephone calls to sleepy high officials. It was not altogether a surprise. But that it had actually happened precipitated discussions which disclosed graphically that this movement has import not only to the general staff of Chiang Kai-shek in his new capital at Chungking, but also to Paris, London and Washington.

There is much uncertainty as yet in the picture. What type of military facilities will Japan develop in the immediate future? It is now established that Japan has moved in force to complete its strategic grip on the South China coast, has moved into a position where it can dominate Indo-China, control the China Sea, cut British lines of communication from Singapore to Hong Kong, threaten the Asiatic flank of the Philippine Islands. More than that it has extended its area of strategic influence a thousand miles farther south in the direction of the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya.

It is significant that according to information in high military quarters here Japanese naval forces are also in the process of taking over and developing as air bases a number of small islands about 600 miles farther south of Hainan—islands which would carry the Japanese strategic line down to within air bombing range of Singapore.

The implications of the move to Singapore, to the Philippines, to the East Indies, to the whole position of the Western nations in China are of course at this moment only potentials. They depend on what Japan does on Hainan in the way of military development.

What is of immediate and unquestioned effect is the meaning to China. Air bases can be developed quickly and easily. From such bases Japanese air squadrons could support a new Japanese drive into China from the south aimed in the direction of Chungking. Whether their planes could reach the new road linking China from Yunnanfu to Burma, vital to China's supply of war materials, is uncertain. In some military quarters it is estimated that the Burma Road is too high for bombing attacks from any distance. But a radius of 500 miles from air bases on Hainan would include most of the strategic points in Southeastern China still under Chinese control.

From Hainan Japan will be in a position to force France to suspend traffic to China over the railroad from Haiphong to Yunnan. There was supposed to have been an agreement that France would not permit military supplies to move in to China over that railroad if in return Japan would refrain from occupying Hainan. No one here pretends to know whether France observed that agreement. But whatever the background, Japan now sits in Hainan where its war planes can command every major city in Indo-China.

More than that, Japanese occupation of Hainan gives the Japanese Navy a base which dominates the southern coast of China. By running a patrol of ships from Formosa to Hainan it can control all traffic moving to or from Chinese ports.

To France, the occupation means that Indo-China is potentially at the mercy of Japan.

To Britain, it means that Hong Kong can be completely cut off from the outside world.

To the United States it means that the Philippines are now potentially flanked on three sides by Japan. Japan is firmly entrenched in the Caroline and Marshall Islands to the East. It now is in a position to dominate the China Sea and flank the Philippines on the West. Formosa on the north is barely 300 miles from the Island of Luzon and within easy bombing range of Manila.

In brief, Japan has stepped 1,000 miles south on the road to oil, to rubber and tin. It has pushed its military frontier into an area once dominated by Britain and France. Its naval forces have provided themselves with a potential base which can transform Singapore from a way station on the Road of Empire into a frontier post.

These are the potentials. What measures will be taken to counteract them? France can do nothing. With Italy mobilizing troops, calling its "good-will" cruisers home from Caribbean waters, showing no evidence of withdrawing its troops from Spain, France is in no position to move very many warships to defend Indo-China. Britain is equally preoccupied with the delicate European situation.

Washington alone is relatively free to act. The Navy Department knows what it would like to do. It has already recommended to Congress fortification of the Island of Guam. That at least would balance Japanese fortification of Hainan so far as the Philippines are concerned. Guam flanks Japan's southward route, just as Hainan flanks Britain's northward route from Singapore to Hong Kong. But there is a question of whether Congress will appropriate money for such a purpose. Unless it does, naval experts say, the Philippines become as helpless as French Indo-China. If it is done, the Philippines become theoretically defensible, at least in the sense that their conquest would be so expensive as to require a major military operation of uncertain outcome.

Metropolitan to See That Policyholders Have Voice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 — The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company pledged itself yesterday to end abuses in its election system, while William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in charge of the Temporary National Economic Committee's (monopoly committee) on insurance investigation, reiterated the charge the Company's "mutuality is a sheer myth."

The twin statements brought to an end the first phase of the inquiry directed to finding the real control of the policies of the $5,000,000,000 Company. Mr. Douglas emphasized that Metropolitan had been singled out only because of its size and leadership as the biggest insurance company in the world, and said there had been no evidence casting any reflection on the legal integrity, reserves, or quality of management.

Mr. Douglas made six points in a statement issued as the hearing came to a dramatic close. SEC officials were prepared to put additional agents on the stand to testify that ballots had been faked in uncontested elections, by which the 27,000,000 policy holders are supposed to control the mutual Company.

Six Points Stressed

John Lord O'Brian, counsel for the Company, admitted the strength of the evidence, and the Committee decided to hear no more agents tell how they had signed policyholders' names.

Points stressed by Mr. Douglas were:

1. The hearing casts no reflection on the financial integrity of the Company or of its management—the only reflection is on its election machinery.

2. Evidence presented is, in my opinion, sufficient to establish the existence of a widespread custom of tampering with ballots.

3. That fact, together with evidence earlier presented on the self-perpetuation of the management and practical impossibility of putting up a rival, nonmanagerial slate, clearly demonstrates that so far as election of Directors in this Company is concerned, mutuality is a sheer myth.

No Rival Slate

4. Since in terms of actual practice there can be no rival slate (the Company itself admits that in 30 years there never has been one), the truth is that this ballot gathering occurs after the election has been held. The whole purpose of collecting the ballots is window dressing for the management's self-election.

5. Inevitably the agents, who knew how useless these ballots were, developed a custom of saving time by signing them for one another. As one of them said, no one was hurt because it would have done no policyholder any good to cast a ballot.

6. The evidence therefore shows the whole election machinery is a mockery of true mutuality. It knocks into a cocked hat any argument that it is anything more than that.

O'Brian Statement

Mr. O'Brian's statement said, in part:

In the last 30 years there has never been any contested election nor has there been any criticism of the management of the Company. It is, therefore, apparent that witnesses who say they signed the names of these policyholders did not by so doing in any way affect the outcome of the election.

Nevertheless, the signing of these names without the authority of policyholders was, as the President of the Company, Mr. Lincoln, has said, utterly reprehensible. No responsible officer or this Company ever has heard of this practice and we are satisfied the great body of our agents has not engaged in it.

From the outset of this inquiry we have co-operated to the fullest extent in the work of this Committee. We shall continue that policy. As to this particular matter, we shall make a thorough investigation and see to it that appropriate action is taken to make sure no such practice will ever obtain in any election of this Company.

The point involved in the whole issue is who controls the destinies and pulls the strings of the huge aggregation of fluid capital involved in the Company's $5,000,000,000 of assets. In 1915, the Company was mutualized, which legally and theoretically put control into the hands of policyholders. Evidence offered so far shows that policyholders actually have little to say in Company affairs, and that the management perpetuates itself much as does any private company.

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Spring Sale!
Sparkling New
SHIRTS
Made to Sell for 2.00 and 2.50 (3 Shirts 4.50)
1.55
Superb fabrics, impeccable tailoring, smart styling . . . buy for months to come!
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 6-7100

WALTER HAWKINS
Tree-Ripened
ORANGES and GRAPEFRUIT
PECANS—GUAVA JELLY
MARMALADES
—Send a Box Home—
224 W. Bay Street Phone 5-1663

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 E. 8th Street Phone 5-3488

SPRINGFIELD WINDOW SHADE CO.
We Specialize in Shades
Venetian Blinds and Linoleum
CALL 5-5477
L. J. Coleman, Prop. Geo. C. Franklyn, Mgr.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-7896

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS AND ENNA JETTICK SHOES
We appreciate your patronage
The new
COWENS
155 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

LaSalle Beauty Shop
Thirty-Nine Years in Miami
PHONE 2-5687
134 SEYBOLD ARCADE and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

N. D. LUCKIE, *doing business at*
CAPT. TOM'S FISH MART
HOUSE OF QUALITY SEA FOODS
PHONES 2-2696—2-2697
Restaurant in Connection, Serving Stone Crabs—All Florida Sea Foods
Steaks—Chops—Chicken
FREE PARKING

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANCES DOOLEY EVA POWELL
Francera
CORSETS
UNDERWEAR
NEGLIGEE—TROUSSEAUX
663 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
MIAMI BEACH 3-2623

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 53143

ORLANDO

The Complete Food Store
TUTHILL'S
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
470 North Orange Ave. Phone 6189

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

FOR SERVICE NOW
Tires—Batteries
Electrical—Lubrication
GIBBS' SERVICE
Orange at Jackson

Sears February
Furniture and Rug Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

GAGE HATS
have been added to our exclusive lines of beautiful millinery.
Millinery Salon, Second Floor

Dickerson Shoes
Arch-Relief and Archlock
Also L. Miller and Rhythm Step Shoes
Shoe Salon, Street Floor
DICKSON - IVES
The Woman's Store

The Vogue
JUST HATS
AUTREY ARCADE
120 N. ORANGE AVE.

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

1939
Southland Fashions
for Spring in Florida
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

RUTLAND'S
One of Florida's Most Complete Stores for Men
ORLANDO FLORIDA

POULTRYMEN'S MARKET
H. A. STEPHENS, Proprietor
Live Fryers—Turkeys—Hens
We Dress Them
FISH EGGS FLOWERS
463 N. Orange Dial 8636

The Greeting Shop
GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Bridge Prizes and Tallies
Gifts Stationery Antiques
LENDING LIBRARY
118 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

SARASOTA

Wilbur Coon Shoes Vitality Shoes

WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Loan Library
Royal—Underwood—Corona
Portable Typewriters
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Marion Gross
AT FIVE POINTS

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Helena Shop
Distinctive Accessories
MIRA MAR BLOCK

jack and jill shop
Infancy to Sixteen
Boys' and Girls' Fine Wearing Apparel
LOWER MAIN ST.

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—HOSE
for Men and Boys
333 Main Street

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2121

ST. PETERSBURG

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction and Character
SCHUTZ, INC.
334 First Avenue North
"38 Years in St. Petersburg"

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"
ERMEE

WILSON MATTRESSES
Hi-grade felt and inner spring Mattresses, Pillows and Box Springs.
230 SECOND AVE. SOUTH Phone 6047
Home of
The "Wilson Health Rest Mattresses"

Rogers
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4157

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

Suwannee Hotel Beauty Shop
Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt, Proprietress
Complete Beauty Service
122 Fifth St., North Phone 6096

RADIOS RADIO SERVICE
JOHN DANISON RADIO CO.
Authorized PHILCO Dealers
Service on all makes *Rentals*
125 Third St. South Phone 3064

Tannar's
Exclusive Millinery
110 First Ave. N. Phone 64-072

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

LEONARD'S
Tampa's Oldest Beauty Parlor
315 Zack Street
Phone 3930

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH
ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at
HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles, Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE., TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
DODGE DEALERS PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VINNIE REAM BOYD
Teacher of the Spoken Word
Recitals Given for Churches, Clubs, and Drawing Room
Home Studio Walnut 9629
892 Forrest Rd., N.E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908
8 PEACHTREE STREET

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 103 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
AEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
We Deliver
Call HEMLOCK 2136
Night Phones De 7206—He 8791
GREEN FLORIST
2367 Peachtree Road Elisabeth Buckley

For Good
COAL
Call
JELLICO COAL CO.
Main 4100

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE UNION
Dry Goods Company
"Macon's Style Center"

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA

Complete Showing of
New Spring Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
Jos. M. Bell Co.
"One price to everybody"

Shop NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c-10c-25c and $1.00 Store
In the Heart of Macon

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE
Prompt Delivery

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

COAL
Royal Coal & Coke Co.
1219 Central Avenue
Telephone 6104
"Coal for Every Purpose"

REID'S
Three De Luxe Food Stores
1603 South Boulevard
707 Providence Road
New Super De Luxe, 1414 E. Morehead
"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Damp wash, thrifty, rough dry, family finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

Clean, Sweet, and White!

It's Just Come from the
DICKS LAUNDRY
Phone 7101
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION

6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 4 GIRLS—Education, French, Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. Madame Boue, 23 R. Erlanger, Paris.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(O. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slottsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

GUSTAF ROOS
Färg—och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 31. Tel. 612925, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals also Toilet accessories

MIMOSA
Florists
Norriandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Nybrogatan 60. Tel. 600979
SPECIALITÉ
Småkakor, Pepparkokor
(BAKER)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

Nafzger-Rüegg
KONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Spez: Pralinés
Aeschenvorstadt 75
Tel. 4.48.98

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

MODERN PRINTING
in One or More Colours
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE.
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

SALON DE COIFFURE
Otto Schwaar
Marktgasse 46, 1st. St.
Tel. 28.614
(Hairdresser)

dauer wellen

J. TRIEB
KÜRSCHNER BERN
Specializes in
Furs and Fur Coats
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FIRST CLASS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 22.208

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

The Leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE—AMTHAUSGASSE
Sports Articles
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten. Renovationen.
Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

TRUSTEE OFFICE
Management of Estates
Certified Accountant
Conscientious attention guaranteed
First-Class Banking and Trade References
Bernische Treuhand A.G.
Société Fiduciaire Bernoise S. A.
Marktgasse 46, Berne

Wollenhof
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Laden: Marktgasse 60 Eingang Metzgergasse BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC.

Dampfbügelanstalt
KIRCHENFELD
Thunstr. 4. Tel. 22.673.
Repairs, Chemical Cleaning and Dyeing
Abholen und abliefern kostenlos.
Prompte Bedienung.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Boulangerie—Patisserie
FREDERIC PETRONIO
RUE VALLIN 4
Demandez Nos Specialites de Biscuits
Petits Fours
CAKES

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ—TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

La Tricoteuse de la Madeleine
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les Explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 45.991.
(Wools)

BLANCHISSERIE Mme. ALTHEER
Anc. Maison Puthod fondée en 1874
22 Rue Carteret Tel. 2.27.22
Specialité de rideaux et couvertures de laine.
Repassage soigné. Livraison à domicile
Laundry

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
104 Rue du Rhône

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

Quality Groceries and Drugstore
English and American Products
Ch. Leclerc & Gorin S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

INTERLAKEN

Schweizer-Porzellan Langenthal
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelain ware for Hotel and household requirements
F. GLAUSER & CO.
INTERLAKEN

LUGANO

S. A. COMMERCIALE: BÉE & SOLDATI
TEL. 2.25.38
Olio a gas—Legna e Carboni di ogni qualità e provenienza
(Coal and Wood)

NEUCHATEL

CHIVERS Marmalades
Grape Fruit
Seville Orange
Table Jellies
by ZIMMERMANN, S. A.
rue des Epancheurs

ZURICH

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture
Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

Backerei—Conditorei
K. HIEMEYER
LIMMATSTRASSE 123
TEL. 3.14.82
Baker and Confectioner

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

W. MEYER & CO.
Talstrasse 11 Tel. 3.54.02
BANKGESCHÄFT
Gewissenhafte Vermögens-& andere Verwaltungen. An-& Verkauf von Wertpapieren.
(Ask for Mr. Nievergelt)
(Banking)

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

Besmer-Bächtold
Koks, Kohlen, Holz und Heizöl
Tel. 28.688 Feldeggstr. 44
COAL

KOKS—KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
FERD. LENDI A. G.
Zürich, Seefeldstr. 8 Tel. 20 983
(FUEL)

ZURICH—ERLENBACH

L. CHRIST
CORSETGESCHÄFT
MASSANFERTIGUNG
auf Wunsch Hausbesuch
Bahnhofstr. 17 Tel. 91.10.73
(Corsets)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
Fashion Specialists

Cape Town's leading quality store (just opposite the station). Cafe and Rest Room for Visitors.
Capetown

Johannesburg
"The Hub of Fashion" Cleghorns—Eloff St., Johannesburg.

Port Elizabeth
Port Elizabeth's most progressive store. A few minutes from Pier and Railway Station. Comfortable Cafe for Teas and Luncheons.

ANTOINETTE
Ladies' Hair and Beauty Specialists
Permanent Waving
and Care of the Hair
Wellington Fruit Growers Building
Darling Street Tel. 2-3288

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Daily Deliveries 95 PLEIN STREET
RUMFORD Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products.

Phone 8-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

DURBAN

The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom, Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 Pine St. Phone 20521

Model Steam Laundry
The Queen's Bridge
P. O. Box 7, Umgeni Phone 61438
Proprietor: MR. J. WILSON
Our Van will call on request
Branch at: Hygienic Laundry
120 Victoria Road, Maritzburg
Phone 3387

Mackay Bros. & McMahon Ltd.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records; "Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West St. Phone 20331

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE
(Pty) Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Agents for
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Radios
Belling Electric Stoves
Electrical Installations and Repairs a speciality
488 WEST STREET, DURBAN

Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our BLOW WAVING
Permanent Waving Specialists
SOLE PROPRIETRESS: MRS. M. BOLT
At O. K. Bazaars, 385 West St. Ph. 24765

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. - - - - LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
179-191 WEST ST. AND 104 SMITH ST., DURBAN
PHONE 22705
255 COMMERCIAL RD., MARITZBURG
PHONE 4180
Good Used Cars
P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS

GREENACRE'S
Kerr, Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments Under One Roof
WEST STREET DURBAN

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in:—Battery Charging, Car Electrical and Refrigerator Repairs. We are Buyers and Sellers of Second Hand Refrigerators. All our Second-Hand Refrigerators are fully guaranteed.
39 Gale Street
(Between MOORE & BEREA Roads)
Phone 22487

JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
HEN WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc. and at SPRINGS & DURBAN

ALETTA
Ladies' Hairdressers
Permanent Waving Beauty Culture
72, Broadway
Bezuidenhout Valley, Tram Stop No. 32
Telephone 25-3981
AND
27 Bezuidenhout Street
Troyeville
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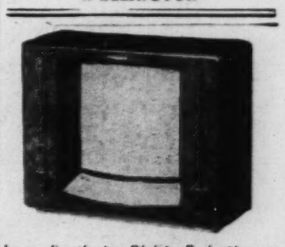
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Astutely (378:26)—*As-tute'-lih.*

Although a certain amount of sagacity and artfulness is implied by this word, the Latin root *astus*, "craft, cunning," suggests that one who copes astutely with a thing handles it with shrewd, designing subtlety.

"Be careful for nothing" (Phil. 4:6)—The Greek verb translated "be careful" in this passage is rendered "take thought" in Matt. 6:25 ("Take no thought for your life . . ."); but in both instances a literal rendering would be "Do not worry." Hence, Goodspeed translates: "Have no anxiety about anything"; and Moffatt, "Never be anxious."

Chaldeans (Dan. 2:2)—*Kal-de-ans.*

Cope (378:26)—*Kope.*

When used in constructions such as "to cope with a situation," this word is derived from the Old French *cop*, "a blow or stroke" (compare modern French *coup*), from the Latin *colphus* and the Greek *kolphus*, "a blow." If we cope with something, we combat it with a measure of success.

Daniel (Bible book, etc.)—Neither *Dan'-ih-el* nor New England *Dan'l*; sound it *Dan'-yel.*

Edification (Rom. 15:2)—*Ed-ih-fih-kay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The evolution of this word, from Latin *aedes*, "fireplace, hearth," is interesting. The fireplace is often regarded as the central part or heart of the home, and it must have been so considered by the Romans. In later years *aedes* came to denote the whole building, and *aedificare* was used in the sense of "to build." The Old French *edifier*, "to build up," was the immediate source of our word "edify," and the derivative "edification."

The literal sense of "edify" as "to construct" has been out of common use for many years; but the figurative sense of "to establish or organize" (as a system, institution, or law) or "to establish or strengthen" (as a person or a moral quality) is in ordinary use. If we, then, recognize "to build up, or increase faith and holiness" as an essential meaning of "edify," we shall better understand the use of "edification" in the sense of "a moral or spiritual building up."

Etc. (216:16)—The abbreviation for "et cetera" is to be read, according to the publishers of Webster's, preferably as *et set'-er-a* (first two *e*'s short, third as in *maker*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Fear (Isa. 33:6)—Renders Hebrew *yir'ah*, suggesting "reverence."

Fidelity (95:7)—The preference recorded by the latest Webster's is for the first *i* long as in *ice*.

Inculcate (340:17)—Preferably *in-kul'-kate.*

This word, from Latin *in*, "on," and *calcare*, "to tread" (*calx*, "heel"), suggests a thorough pressing in; and we use "inculcate" in the sense of "to teach or instill by constantly impressing ideas upon another."

Isaiah (Bible book)—In America, *I-zay'-a*; in Britain, *I-zi'-a.*

Israel (Mark 12:29, etc.)—Neither *Iz'-ruh-el* nor *Iz'-re-ul*; nor, for that matter, as if three words, *Iz ray el.* Sound it *Iz'-ray-el*, with the *a* quick-long.

Mind (Subject, etc.)—Careful enunciation of the final consonant will save this important word from being heard as *mine*. (We have heard "infinite Mine" sounded as if it were *infant mine!*)

Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 2:1)—*Neb-u-kad-nezz'-er* (secondary stress on first syllable).

"Outlines . . . outlined" (591:20)—When similar words appear close together, stress is properly given to the dissimilar syllable of the second word. Thus, while "outlined" is normally stressed on the first syllable, prominence for the second syllable is justified in this context.

Premises (84:2)—*Prem'-iss-ez* (vowels short).

Quail (verb—384:30)—*Kwale.*

Although this verb was probably an outgrowth of the Old French *quailier* (later *cailler*), "to curdle," from Latin *coagulare*, "curdle, coagulate," there is every evidence that in Middle English it was strongly influenced by *quelen* (Anglo-Saxon *cwelan*), "to die." Therefore we are justified in reading into our word the combined sense of "to lose the spirit and power of resistance" and "to wither, fade, perish."

Ratio (95:8)—Preferably two syllables, *ray'-sho.*

Solecism (210:19)—*Sol'-e-sizm* (*o* and *i* short, *e* as in *debate*).

The Athenians who colonized Soloi, Cilicia, became lax in many ways, and so corrupted the chaste Attic speech that the Greek word *soloikismos* came to designate any incorrectness in speech or writing.

Our derived "solecism" is applied not only to an ungrammatical or slovenly combination of words, but to any impropriety, absurdity, or unfitness in manners, etc.

Stability (Isa. 33:6)—Renders Hebrew *'emunah*, "firmness, security."

Syriack (Dan. 2:4)—*Sihr'-ih-ak.*

Usage (114:1)—Preferably with the *s* sound. And in the measured tempo of platform practice, quick-long *a* is preferred to short *i* in the second syllable).

Brevities

Toronto Star: Another business index is the thickness of the ham in a ham sandwich.

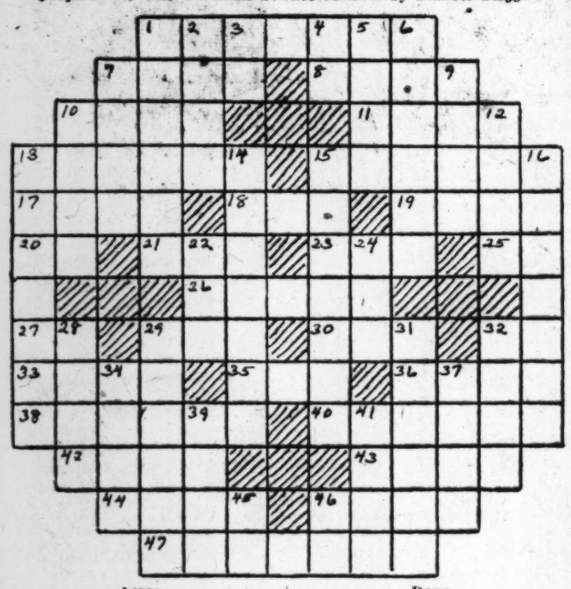
Brubaker in New Yorker: There is an alarming report that drug-stores may abandon their extracurricular activities and go back to pharmacy. This would be a bitter blow to the jokesmiths and tunafish industry.

Signposts along the King's Highway

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour rather than silver and gold.—PROVERBS 22:1.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

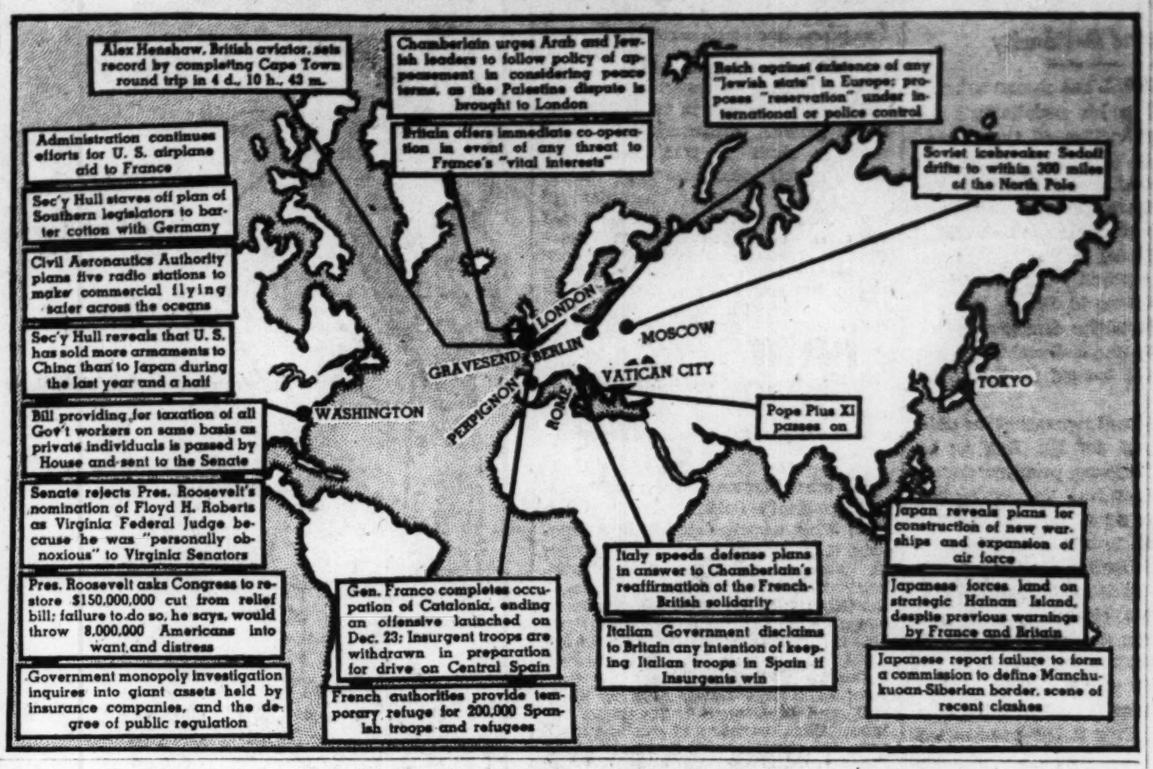
1—What are those who perform as did Pavlowa?
7—What part of the ear is the tympanum?
8—Who wrote the play "Pygmalion"?
10—What is oval part of a musical note?
11—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
13—Lilli Lehmann attained fame as what?
15—A sharp raises or lowers pitch of a note—which?
17—What is part sung by lowest female voice?
18—What king of Judah banished idolatry?
19—Tea belongs to what genus of plants?
20—Hannibal is in what State (abbr.)?
21—What is the tumbler of a gunlock?
23—In what County is Opelika, Alabama?
25—Decimeter (abbr.).
26—What is any male cattle which is raised for beef?
27—What pronoun is often used in Bible?
29—What is a diminutive of Sarah?
30—What do poets sometimes call India?
32—What is symbol for thallium?
33—If you were in Madison, Wisconsin, in what direction would you go to Milwaukee?
35—What is the name of a certain size of coal?
36—Jefferson, N. C., is in what County?
38—What are reveries?
40—What is the strap of rope to hold a horse?
42—What is Placid of Essex County, N. Y.?
43—What did Shakespeare often write?
44—What is coarsely ground and unbolted grain?
46—What was title of Ivan the Terrible?
47—Rodin's "The Thinker" is what (pl.)?

Down

1—In Chinese mythology, what supernatural creature is believed to be connected with rain and floods?
2—What French river rises in Pyrenees and flows to Mediterranean?
3—What State is east of Arizona (abbr.)?
4—What is unit of quantity of electricity in electrostatic system?
5—Who was daughter of Uranus and Gaea?
6—What heavy silk fabric was much used in Middle Ages?
7—What is a toothlike indentation or notch?
9—Person holding longer piece of merrythought when broken is supposed to get what?
10—What seaport is in northeastern part of Island of Hawaii?
12—What was an ancient Jewish measure of six cubits?
13—What arctic dog herds reindeer and pulls sleds?
14—Do belltails have coverts, rattles, or dewlaps?
15—What is the Capital of North Carolina.
16—What is a piece of needlework showing embroidered letters or verses?
23—Washington is Capital of what republic (abbr.)?
24—What is a sea eagle?
28—In Great Britain, what nobleman ranks below a marquis, and above a viscount?
29—What is a tool used by a slater (pl.)?
31—In what Texas city is Southern Methodist University?
32—Who "conquer Love that run away"?
34—What is a wrinkle sometimes called?
37—What is the principal member of a theatrical company?
39—What term is used for food in general?
41—What was bishop's throne in ancient churches?
45—What French article is used with a feminine noun?
46—Tuesday (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements.)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Alex Henshaw, British aviator, sets record by completing Cape Town round trip in 4 d., 10 h., 43 m.
Chamberlain urges Arab and Jewish leaders to follow policy of appeasement in considering peace terms, as the Palestine dispute is brought to London
Reich against existence of any "Jewish state" in Europe; proposes "reservation" under international or police control
Administration continues efforts for U. S. airplane aid to France
Britain offers immediate co-operation in event of any threat to France's "vital interests"
Soviet icebreaker Sedoff drifts to within 300 miles of the North Pole
Sec'y Hull staves off plan of Southern legislators to barter cotton with Germany
Civil Aeronautics Authority plans five radio stations to make commercial flying safer across the oceans
Sec'y Hull reveals that U. S. has sold more armaments to China than to Japan during the last year and a half
Bill providing for taxation of all Gov't workers on same basis as private individuals is passed by House and sent to the Senate
Senate rejects Pres. Roosevelt's nomination of Floyd H. Roberts as Virginia Federal Judge because he was "personally obnoxious" to Virginia Senators
Pres. Roosevelt asks Congress to restore $150,000,000 cut from relief bill; failure to do so, he says, would throw 8,000,000 Americans into want and distress
Government monopoly investigation inquires into giant assets held by insurance companies, and the degree of public regulation
Gen. Franco completes occupation of Catalonia, ending an offensive launched on Dec. 23; Insurgent troops are withdrawn in preparation for drive on Central Spain
French authorities provide temporary refuge for 200,000 Spanish troops and refugees
Italy speeds defense plans in answer to Chamberlain's reaffirmation of the French-British solidarity
Italian Government disclaims to Britain any intention of keeping Italian troops in Spain if Insurgents win
Japan reveals plans for construction of new warships and expansion of air force
Japanese forces land on strategic Hainan Island, despite previous warnings by France and Britain
Japanese report failure to form a commission to define Manchukuoan-Siberian border, scene of recent clashes
LONDON
GRAVESEND
BERLIN
PERPIGNON
ROME
VATICAN CITY
MOSCOW
TOKYO
WASHINGTON
Pope Pius XI passes on

In Lighter Vein

The Friend

Artist: "My, what a fine studio you have for painting, Pierre. How much a month do you owe for it?"

Definite

Betty: "Which would you rather be, beautiful or rich?"

Jane: "I should like to be rich as well."

True to Form

"What are your political sympathies, Comrade?"

"I'm against the Government."

"But there is no Government. This is complete anarchy."

"Then I'm against the anarchy."

Sandy Was His Name

The new detective was telephoning headquarters.

"The man I'm trailing has left Boston for New York," he explained. "Shall I start after him today or wait for the excursion rates on Saturday?"

Semper Paratus

Lady: "I wish to exchange this dinner gong for something else."

Salesgirl: "Don't you find it useful?"

Lady: "Not in my house. My husband and the boys are sitting at the table before I have a chance to strike it!"

Lincoln Acrostic

All that I am or ever hope to be I owe to my angel mother.
Before I resolve to do the one thing or the other, I must gain my confidence in my own ability to keep my resolves when they are made.
Remember that some things legally right are not morally right.
Afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life.
How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured both the political and moral freedom of their species!
Action in the crisis of a nation must accord with its necessities, and therefore can seldom be confined to precedent.
Most certainly I intend no injustice to anyone, and if I have done any I deeply regret it.

Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap.
I want it said of me by those who know me best that I have always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.
No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare the time for personal contention.
Come what will, I will keep faith with friend and foe.
Our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.
Let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.
No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught they have not honestly earned.

Victoria's Authority

Queen Victoria was a regular and earnest reader of the Bible, and sought to follow its teachings in her conduct of the affairs of the British Empire.

Once the ambassador of one of the Oriental nations was seeking to learn from Victoria the source of her kingdom's vast might and influence. Handing the minister a Bible, she said, "Tell your master this book is the secret of England's greatness."

Little Chauncey

"Mater is more conservative in her politics than hats!"

Self-Confidence

The confidence which we have in ourselves gives birth to much of that which we have in others.—La Rochefoucauld.

Monitor Movie Guide

Ganga Din (RKO)—Spectacular war melodrama against a background of India and a Thug rebellion of the 90's. Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as three army sergeants, are the chief figures in battle scenes and barrack-room humors. Sam Jaffe is the humble water carrier of the ballad who sacrifices himself to save the regiment. Adults and young persons.

Jesse James (20th-Fox)—Romanticized version of the career of the Missouri outlaw, making him a victim of unscrupulous railroad agents, and explaining that he became an outlaw to strike back at the company. Western melodrama, with hard riding, shooting, holdups, and escapes. Charges of cruelty to horses have been made by the American Humane Association and denied by the producers. Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda, Nancy Kelly, Randolph Scott, Henry Hull. Adults and young persons.

The Strange Case of Dr. Meade (Columbia)—Story of a surgeon in search of a quiet vacation, his discovery of a Southern backwoods community, and his efforts there to oust a long-established quack. Inoculation, vaccination, and clinical scenes emphasized. Jack Holt, Beverly Roberts, Paul Everton. Adults.

Tail Spin (20th-Fox)—Aviation film, recounting the exploits and rivalries of girl pilots in a transcontinental air derby and at an air meet in Cleveland. Skillfully photographed but marred by too many crackups. Alice Faye, Constance Bennett, Nancy Kelly, John Davis. Adults and young persons.

Trade Winds (United Artists)—Pursuit of a fugitive from justice (a woman accused of murder) against a background of scenes photographed by Tay Garnett on a Far Eastern cruise. A philandering detective falls in love with the girl and eventually rescues her. Dorothy Parker helped to write some double-edged dialogue. Fredric March, Joan Bennett, Ralph Bellamy, Ann Sothern. Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family—"Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West with the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree."

Adults and Young People—"The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "Bob, Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature).

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "Club de Femmes."

Quotation for Today

EVERY failure teaches a man something if he will learn.—CHARLES DICKENS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Little Things

Detroit

Many big things have happened during the past year, but some of the little things will long be remembered. A few days before the last state election a group of patients in the Henry Ford Hospital were enjoying the fresh air on one of the big porches when the conversation turned to the coming election. Many of the group expressed regret that they would not be able to go to the polls and register their votes.

Just then a friendly little lady, simply but becomingly attired, came in and, going from person to person, asked each one if he was registered and if he would like to have a ballot in time to vote. None were asked for whom they wished to vote nor were they urged to support any particular candidate or party. Soon after this the ballots were received and were promptly mailed in ample time to be counted.

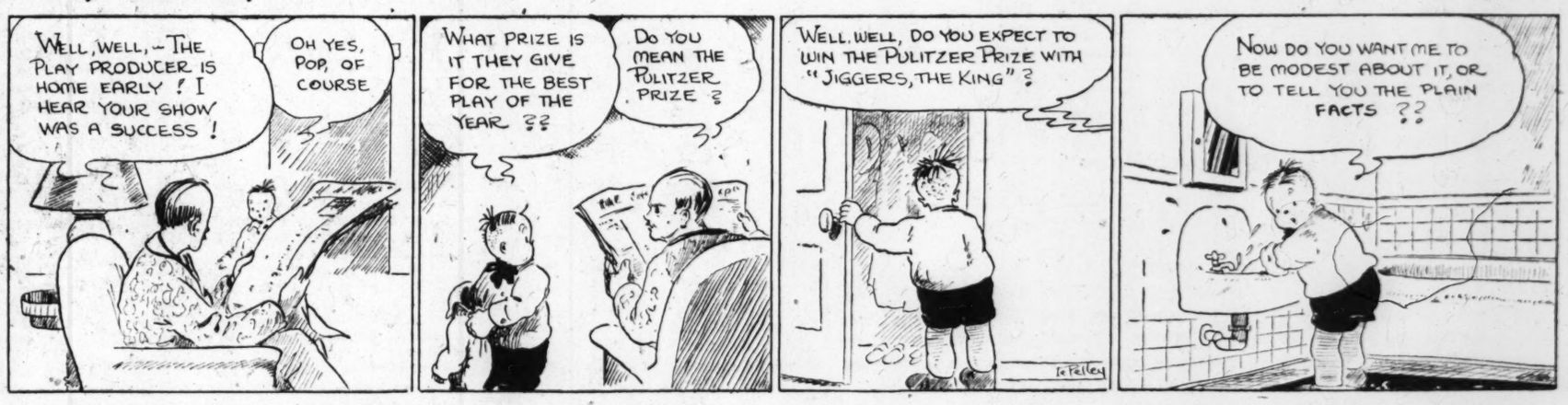
None of the group learned the identity of the little lady, but each one learned a lesson in civic duty quietly but effectively done. One of the group expressed the wish to nominate her as "Best Citizen of 1938."

Parts Make Up the Whole

The true greatness of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual.—Charles Sumner.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Producer Talks*

By LE PELLEY


WELL, WELL, — THE PLAY PRODUCER IS HOME EARLY! I HEAR YOUR SHOW WAS A SUCCESS!
OH YES, POP, OF COURSE
WHAT PRIZE IS IT THEY GIVE FOR THE BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR??
DO YOU MEAN THE PULITZER PRIZE?
WELL, WELL, DO YOU EXPECT TO WIN THE PULITZER PRIZE WITH "JIGGERS, THE KING"?
NOW DO YOU WANT ME TO BE MODEST ABOUT IT, OR TO TELL YOU THE PLAIN FACTS??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Competition?*

By CARMACK

A little squirrel was outside our window today, and he seemed to be asking for food
So I barked and told the Boss about it
And he got some food and gave it to him
Hm-m. I thought dogs were the only ones that Knew how to work that trick

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Silver Lining*

By THE HAGERS

"CAPTAIN, THE FISH SEEM TO AGREE THERE'S LITTLE TREASURE IN THIS SEA."
SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "I'LL HAVE NO REST TILL WE OPEN UP THAT SPANISH CHEST."
THE LID I PRIED WITH FLUTTERING WING. NO GEMS, NO GOLD,—NOT ANYTHING!
A CRUMPLED PAPER LAY INSIDE. "A TREASURE MAP!" THE CAPTAIN CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Making Economic Democracy Work

THE form of economic democracy is one thing; reality is another. For illustration there are the revelations in Washington of insurance practices. It has been shown that the management and directorates of even the mutual companies are closed corporations, more or less.

The selling of insurance, according to the Supreme Court, does not come under the heading of commerce. The judiciary has ruled time and again that it is merely an incident of commerce. Accordingly the business is subject to the jurisdiction of the individual states, not of the Federal Government. And ever since the Armstrong inquiry in 1906, that jurisdiction has meant pretty rigid regulations.

New York is often cited as an example. Here the focus of democratic control lies in the statutory safeguards for representative directorates. Directors serve by rotation, and new members are elected every annual meeting. The board submits a slate, but it must be sent to the state's insurance department half a year prior to election. It is then published. Then the law provides that as few as one-tenth of 1 per cent of the policyholders can sponsor a rival slate. When the election comes around, all the policyholders are entitled to vote.

These provisions, surely, should make for democratic control. What, however, happens? According to the testimony at the O'Mahoney Committee, those means are simply not taken advantage of. Some will say that the means have been subverted. But the gap between means and end lies in the apathy of policyholders.

Policyholders, as a matter of fact, seem not to even know that they have a voting power, though this is mentioned on their receipts for premium payments. Yet one doubts whether the knowledge would be availed of on any significant scale. For policyholders are scattered from one end of the country to the other; there is difficulty in getting them together, though names and addresses are available at the insurance department; and they have no means of knowing the merits of would-be directors.

At the same time the difference between theory and practice does leave at least the mutual companies in an anachronistic position. They emerge from the current testimony as autocratic bodies flying a democratic banner. The autocracy, too, is stressed by questionable practices at election times. It turns out that the votes at the annual meetings are to some extent "forged" by the insurance agent.

Forgery to be wholly vicious must leave advantages to the practitioners of it. In this case the practice seems to be largely pro forma. For, owing to policyholder apathy, the elections are rarely contested. Thus the "forgeries" seem to be destined to give an appearance of policyholder interest when in fact there is none. However, the practice is a dangerous precedent and insurance departments of the states will, no doubt, take steps to stamp it out.

Policyholder apathy reveals once again the difficulty of recalling policyholders in the case of insurance companies, and stockholders in the case of business corporations, to a sense of their responsibilities. They have the power. But they don't or can't exercise it. No government intent upon instilling democratic control into economic life can force responsibilities upon the people. In the present case, however, there is the safeguard of state regulation. By and large, this appears to have had a good record in the insurance business, and is a kind of democratic control once removed.

Mirabile Dictu!

FEBRUARY ushered in the first official Mother-in-Law Day. Unofficial observance had its beginning in the unrecorded ages before history. The untutored savage, according to Sir James George Frazier, contemplated his mother-in-law with mingled awe and dread. That's the savage for you. During centuries of development, mankind changed its attitude toward this awesome lady sufficiently to make jokes about her. That was a questionable advance. This twentieth century at last sees civilized men setting about to honor her. That's enlightenment!

Thus is shown not only the change which time inevitably brings, but also the dominating role Mother-in-Law has played in the past. And still plays, if you ask the man who has one! In fact and in fiction, she has always been on the job, and now there will be set aside a particular day for remembering her. Remembering her? How can we ever forget her? Doesn't every mature American remember that good lady's manifold deeds as described by Yawcob Strause, and doesn't he concur in its generous sentiment?

Veek oudt and veek in, id vas always der same,
Dot vomen vas boss off der house;
But, dhen, neffer mindt! I vas glad dot she came.
She vas kind to mine young Yawcob Strause.
Und ven dhere vas vater to get vrom der spring
Und firevood to sphlit oup und saw
She vas welcome to do it. Dhere's not anyding
Dot's too good for mine moder-in-law.

What is more, so many a mother-in-law has lived up to the Strause model that national observance of her indispensable contributions—from near or from far—to domestic happiness was bound to become a fact sooner or later.

Sinews of Solidarity

SECRETARY HULL has chosen to begin with Brazil in his negotiations for practical application of the resolutions adopted at Lima last December. Foreign Minister Aranha comes to Washington with superlative equipment for the task. Just as Brazil is the best friend of the United States in South America, so Dr. Aranha is possibly the best friend of the United States in Brazil. He is a staunch advocate of the democratic way. His influence has unquestionably moderated Brazil's drift toward authoritarian government.

In some ways Brazil represents the path of least resistance for Mr. Hull as he tackles admittedly grave problems facing the Americas. President Vargas' regime has reacted strongly of late against the Rome-Berlin Axis. Brazil's sympathies for the United States continue to be deepened by a balance of trade favorable to Brazil, and which nets a clear surplus of exports over imports averaging up toward $50,000,000 a year in free exchange.

Yet in Brazil the new Pan-Americanism of Lima confronts one of its most disquieting adversaries. This is the penetration of subsidized German trade. The periodic loss of sales leadership by the United States to Germany in Brazil might be viewed with more equanimity as merely an economic setback. But Washington sees expanding German trade as the spearhead of cultural and ideological conquest. Since the dangers Lima shouted to the world have not gone as far as armed aggression, the immediate test is recognized to be in trade and in culture.

Success of the Aranha mission could be only a beginning, but an important one, in making inter-American solidarity invulnerable. Argentina watches closely. Mexico leans more heavily toward German trade. United States sales to Latin America as a whole declined 12 per cent during 1938. Purchases from Latin America—the key to more continental solidarity—declined by nearly 38 per cent.

These figures explain why the Aranha mission is predominantly economic. Defense of the Americas begins within. Economic solidarity is a note struck quietly at Lima but one which rings insistently.

"Homes for Modern Living"

THE title of a series of articles published in this newspaper may suggest much more than was expressed in the text printed with the plans. The words Home, and Modern Living, were no doubt uppermost in the thoughts of the architects who contributed to this series, as being the incentives of all sincere designers of dwellings.

The age-old desire for a safe shelter has developed immeasurably. Now one looks for much more—comfort, plus relief from physical effort, plus provisions for pleasure with family and with friends. Whether the outward appearances of a house be modern or traditional, the manner of "living" will be of the present day. The occupying of the most satisfactory house is only the beginning of a home at its best. Real home building, as any home builder knows, consists of continuous nourishment and expansion of the best qualities of those in the family.

In this sense home building is something in which each inmate is constantly taking part, for it is a never-finished activity. Progressively the home expands, as stimuli enter it from beyond the house walls. Music, performed in the home, recorded or broadcast, may engage all sympathetically in its intelligent appreciation. Paintings and prints of past and present may be given wall space, in originals or true colors, opening a rich world for common discriminating enjoyment through thoughtful attention to the eras and motives and techniques of the artists.

Almost all forms of decorative art are found in the furnishings and ornaments of a house. In their choice and arrangement all may find practical exercise for taste which grows more refined and discriminating as it is thoughtfully applied. It is in the family circle that many-sided enthusiasms for antiques are most likely to start and to thrive, whether they be directed to furniture, china, pewter, glass, silver, or to some other handiwork. All such things are home furnishings of the past, that may supplement and dignify those of today.

Although congenial personal friends are often beyond call, we may have many friends among writers of books that are within reach. They are always ready to enter the fireside group—or one's seclusion—to entertain, teach, or inspire. So, singly or together, and mutually helpful, those who make up a family build for themselves a little world of shared and expanding thoughts and pleasures. Through the years they build the real home—of habits, activities and aspirations—of which the house is but the fortunate shell.

Confederate Flight

Book News of the Day

A MESSAGE whispered in the ear of President Jefferson Davis as he sat in his pew in aristocratic St. Paul's Church, Richmond, on Sunday morning, April 2, 1865, announcing General Lee's withdrawal from Petersburg and consequent necessity of evacuating the Confederate capital, led to a hegira of southern officialdom—along with a treasure in gold that grew in popular fancy to $13,000,000—which at last has been chronicled with all its adventurous details.

The world knows how President Davis was captured in the gray dawn of May 10, a month after Lee's surrender, near the village of Irwinville, Ga.; how he was thrown into prison and held there for two years without trial, and finally released under the Amnesty Proclamation.

* * *

But what became of the members of the President's Cabinet who fled with him? What was the fate of the brilliant John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War; of Yale-educated Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State and most intellectual of the Cabinet; of the "Grand Old Roman," Judge John H. Reagan of Texas, Postmaster General; of the Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, who was such a factor in revolutionizing naval warfare; of George Davis, Attorney General, and of George A. Trenholm, the international banker and shipping magnate, the Confederacy's Secretary of the Treasury?

Painstakingly, yet in a narrative style charming for all its detail, Alfred Jackson Hanna, professor of history at Rollins College, had followed these southern statesmen in their perilous adventures, some through swamps and over dangerous waters to freedom, others to military prison, but all to a place in history deservedly theirs. Appropriately he has titled his work FLIGHT INTO OBLIVION (Richmond, Va.; Johnson Publishing Company. $2.75).

* * *

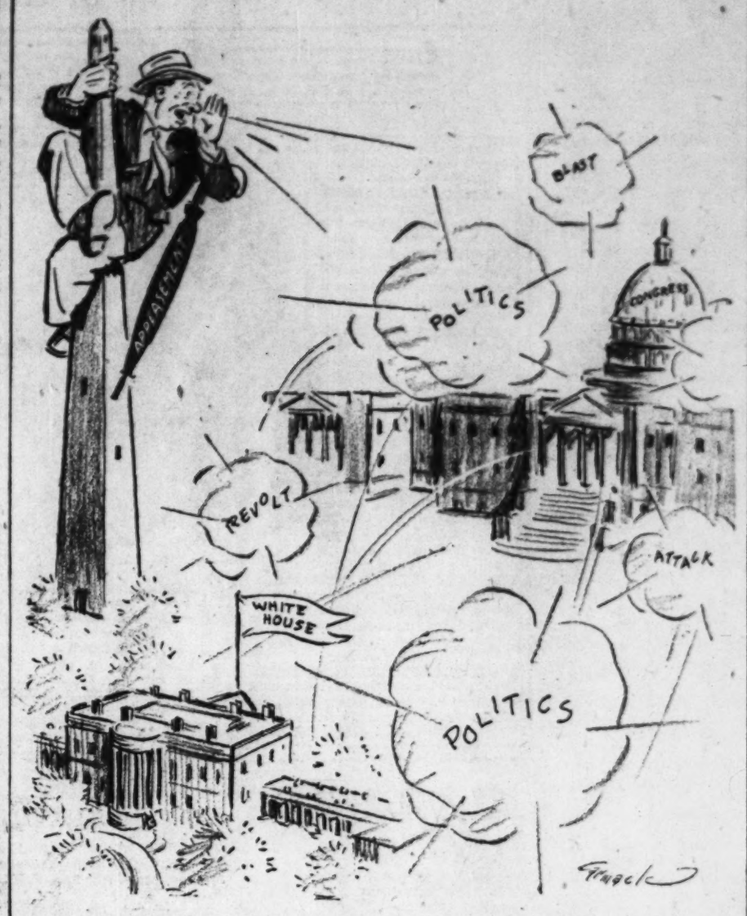
While this Cabinet included the wealthiest cotton broker in the world; the most famous orator in America; a lawyer so brilliant that upon his retirement he received unprecedented honors from the English bar; a former Vice-President of the United States, and three members of its Congress, yet their lives since that date have remained closed books. No one heard of them again after their own generation passed from the scene.

The adventures of General Breckinridge and his friends as they escaped via Florida's "underground railway" and through the naval blockade are as thrilling as any shilling shocker. The bitterness of such great northern journals as Harper's Weekly, the New York Times, and the Boston Transcript in demanding the execution of the former Confederates—as quoted by the author—may be a revelation to students of the times.

John Rae's delightful line drawings add much to this meritorious work.

M. B.

Washington Seems to Need a Man With an Umbrella, Too



A Curved Martingale

Log of the Sea

WE WERE off the coast of Brazil, standing N N E with our starboard bowlines hauled, when a sail lifted ahead, ghosting down on us with a fair wind. She rose rapidly and by the cut, color and set of her canvas was foreign, that is neither American nor Nova Scotian. She also seemed different from craft hailing out of the Baltic. The Scandinavians have a habit of staying their topmasts forward, that is with less rake than the lower sticks. So she was not a "square head."

Frenchy looked at her. "She's an Italian," he said positively, and went about his work of serving a spare footrope, stretched between the main pin and fife rails.

"Rats!" said Fred, a young seaman who had served a hitch in the Revenue Cutter Service, and was inclined to doubt; he had been ribbed unmercifully, never having been deep-water before. "How do you know what she is?"

"She's answering," someone called. We had run up our ensign to the monkey gaff. All work stopped, for a few minutes; the skipper and the mate had their glasses bearing on the bark, rapidly coming abeam.

* * *

"By golly!" Fred looked at Frenchy; met his smile. "She is a Dago!"

"Bet the Frog's seen her somewhere, served in her, maybe." Charlie Horse spoke up—he had come out of the forecastle, his watch below.

"Listen, you men," Frenchy, a man of forty-five, bearded and the most experienced of all, a sailor since he ran away to the fishing fleet out of Dunkirk. "I'll show you why I knew she was Italian. I've never seen her before. I'll tell you how to know."

"Oh—you will?"

"Well, if you're so smart, why did I know?" Frenchy asked, sailor fashion. He prepared for the usual forecastle retort, "I knew that all the time."

"Go ahead, Frog." Charlie Horse was impatient. "We don't know? I'll bite. Why?"

"All right. Look at her martingale."

"It do look queer—now that you mention it," all agreed.

"Well, matelots, it's queer, it's curved." Frenchy and all were peering at the small spar. She was less than a quarter mile away. The dolphin striker, some call it, under the bowsprit cap, extending the martingale stays, was curved, in the form of a flat S, in line fore and aft.

* * *

"That's a sure sign of an Italian ship," Frenchy added. "They never sail with a straight martingale. If they buy a foreign built ship, first thing they do is to fix a curved, a crooked martingale."

"That's funny," said Fred.

"It's more than funny, young fellow. I never found out why, no one could ever tell me." Frenchy suddenly got busy passing the serving mallet.

"Knock off that re-partee!" the mate bawled. "Get on your jobs, turn-to!" The men dispersed.

Our colors came down, the bark also struck her ensign. The code hoists had named her Barbara Preeve, of Genoa, River Plate toward Havre.

Ever since I have had fun picking Italian ships. Few sailors seemed to know about the curved martingale.

FELIX RIESENBERG

North . . South . . East . . West

Integrity of the Courts

By Frank L. Perrin

RECENT exchanges between senators and the President in discussing the etiquette, as one might term it, governing privilege and precedent, have directed public thought to the courts. Perhaps this is well. The courts have been regarded, somewhat philosophically, as the third support of the tripod upon which rests the structure of democratic government. We congratulate ourselves that the judiciary has existed under constitutional warrant as an independent function of government, co-ordinate in every esssential particular with the legislative and executive branches. Have we been mistaken?

It is realized, now perhaps more fully than ever before, that in the manning of the Federal courts, in particular, the wishes of the people collectively are not regarded or respected more than incidentally, and that in making appointments to newly created posts or to fill vacancies as they occur, purely partisan or personal influences control the appointing and confirming functions. Except that those most concerned have surrendered the power of direct choice and have long condoned whatever possible abuses have resulted, it can hardly be said that the system expresses or implements accepted democratic ideals in government.

* * *

No great amount of argument would be required to establish the fact that it is indeed incongruous to provide that by agreement, collusion, or by some unseemly test of strength or appeal to prestige and privilege, two of the distinct branches of a co-ordinated company, corporation, or government, should exercise the power and authority to extend, limit, influence, define or destroy the power of a third independent though equally co-ordinated branch thereof. One must agree that the founders and framers of the Constitution assumed that in the exercise of this important power delegated, perhaps because of necessity, to the Executive and to the Senate, absolute honesty would guide the President in nominating or appointing judges of the courts, and the Senate in passing upon and determining the fitness and acceptability of those thus selected.

Whatever the absolute merits or demerits apparent in the system, as these have been disclosed in the correspondence between President Roosevelt and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, the result has been that the people of the United States are made aware that the welfare and interests of those most concerned have not always been considered in discharging a most important duty imposed by the Constitution. Realizing this, the temptation and the irresistible tendency, publicly, is to doubt the independence of the courts and the freedom from political prejudice or bias of the judges thus appointed.

* * *

As has previously been pointed out in this column in discussing the problem involved, the condition is aggravated by the realization that the official tenure of the appointees under this somewhat awkward system continues indeterminately unless interrupted by the proved misconduct or impeachment of the incumbent. The power or right of recall has been surrendered. The right to demand that judges of the Supreme or inferior Federal courts be required or that they be qualified to interpret the laws in the light of popular or legislative intent does not exist.

Like many other systems, economic, political or social, devised by human wisdom or ingenuity, this particular one is all right so long as it works. All are dependent, first and last, upon the honesty of purpose, the right understanding and the integrity of those upon whom there is imposed the responsibility of administration and direction. Nothing would be more pleasant than to be able to express the conviction that in manning and fortifying the courts there has been displayed, in the past and in the present, the essential honesty and political independence without which the whole federal system must eventually be weakened if not actually destroyed.

The time has passed when the people of a democracy could regard indifferently the destructive and weakening practices carelessly indulged in by those more ambitious politically than in the discharge of public commitments. The very institutions of democracy which we profess to cherish and which we quite courageously defend against armed attack, are being assailed from without and within by democracy's enemies. At the "third gate" there are those who must be challenged.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Defense Not Offense"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is gratifying to find that in the midst of all the clamor the voice of one is raised who knows only too well what war means, and what leads to war. I mean Herbert Hoover, who on February 1 reminded us again that the traditional policy of our country is defense, not offense, and that we must guard against being maneuvered into war. Evidently some of our leaders now think that after all, might makes right, since they have begun to threaten force, aided and abetted by the press. But I pray that the peoples of the world, and particularly our own people, will heed ex-President Hoover's warning that if we let war come, even we shall never again know liberty!

(Mrs.) LUCILE ZANDER USPENSKY
Stanford University, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

World View of 8,500,000

By Lachie McDonald

MELBOURNE

THERE are nearly seven million people in Australia, with another one and one half million in New Zealand, 1,200 miles over the Tasman Sea. We are voracious newspaper readers, as evidenced by the statistical facts that Australia publishes some 500 sheets, ranging from the great dailies of its six State capitals to the medley of periodicals popular with bush communities, and New Zealand a few more than 300, of which almost sixty are daily publications.

Most of us rely entirely on newspaper cables for our day-to-day view of world affairs. A minority in each country—but a growing one, to judge by sales charts—supplements this picture by regular subscription to one or more of the better-known American and English news-reviews. Others tune-in on short-wave broadcasts, inspired and otherwise, that reach the South Pacific from Europe's relay centers. Politicians, lecturers, the few newspaper correspondents supplying special airmail stories for Tasman Sea syndication and the hotch-potch of imported newsreels help overseas book publishers fill in the gaps.

* * *

With current opinion so dependent on newspaper cable services, real importance attaches to the sort of world picture they give Australia and New Zealand. Once seriously out of focus, it could misdirect public opinion more surely than any clever propagandist intention. So the Victorian branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations has analyzed the situation and its findings leave a measure of dissatisfaction.

This applies as much to New Zealand as to Australia.

In an average year it was found the Australian Associated Press cables Australia about 28,000 words a week. Some 85 per cent of this invariably comes from London, 12 per cent from the New York office and 3 per cent from the rest of the world. The service has tied up Reuters, Central News, British United Press and a portion of the Exchange Telegraph. Through Reuters it culls the offerings of the major European news agencies; it holds Australian rights to the proofs of such London sheets as the Times, Daily Telegraph, Daily Herald, Daily Mail and News Chronicle as well as to those of the Manchester Guardian.

From New York, with rights to that city's Times proofs, to the United Press, the North American Newspaper Alliance and, through Reuters, to the Associated Press, the A. A. P. sends us some 3,300 words an average week. The service has four Far Eastern correspondents but they send little direct; financial and technical, as well as political reasons, dictate the despatch of most messages from London.

* * *

Naturally enough, Australians and New Zealanders are supposed to be more interested in British events and opinions than in those of any other overseas country. London is always a clearing-house for the world's news and it costs less to send messages from there to Australia than it does from any other part of the globe except Cape Town (S. Africa) and Montreal (Canada). Should big news break anywhere at all, details go to London immediately from several agencies and several more individual correspondents. And to nearly all these details the A. A. P.'s London tie-up gives ready access for collation of reports covering the events from several angles. Still, one criticism of the service is that it "pictures a world seen only through British eyes."

* * *

Compared with references to European countries, the "marked inadequacy of its cover of the United States and the Far East, the very countries about which Australia needs full information," is the second point of major criticism. A wordage check over four weeks selected at random is quoted in regard to the paucity of U. S. A. news. Excluding sport, this count showed that 55 per cent of a total of about 5,000 words dealt with crimes, sensations and Hollywood gossip; 10 per cent with commerce; 8 per cent with general news such as floods and shipwrecks; while only 27 per cent referred to important social, political or economic questions.

And this comment touches the real weakness of the system under which Australians and New Zealanders at present receive their daily view of happenings overseas. It explains why so many thinking people in these countries are now buying the better-class news-reviews published abroad. Without some such aid they lack a coherent background into which they can reasonably fit foreign events that don't make the cable-pages of their home newspapers until the climaxes.

To remove obvious risks associated with the confusion and possible misdirection of public opinion on foreign affairs, appointment of key correspondents to interpret to the folks at home the overseas scenes only sketchily reported by existing cable services has been recommended.

Peacepoint

For the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture and the humanizing benefits of commerce would supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest.—George Washington.